

Ministers oppose unilateral pullback

Jerusalem Post Reporter
A majority of the cabinet are opposed to any unilateral IDF withdrawal, be it only to the Awali River, without prior coordination with the U.S., it was learned yesterday.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said at Ben-Gurion Airport on his return from a swing around European capitals, that Israel must remain in close touch with the U.S. regarding future Israeli moves in Lebanon.

After yesterday's cabinet meeting, a senior government source said that Israel and the U.S. are cooperating fruitfully at present and Israel "has no need to seek quarrels with the U.S."

The source said that the creation of a viable 40 km security zone in Southern Lebanon flowed directly from the agreement with Lebanon sponsored by the U.S. A Syrian refusal to budge from Lebanon must be used by Israel, with American agreement, to create an even more effective buffer for the Golan Heights, the source said.

The source said that while the U.S. is still confident that Syria will withdraw its soldiers eventually, Washington is aware that it was mis-

led by the original Syrian commitment to a military withdrawal. "When Syria still believed that Israel and Lebanon would never bring their negotiations to a successful conclusion, it had no qualms about promising the U.S. it would evacuate Lebanon, since it was sure its promissory note would never be cashed," the source said.

A senior government source voiced indignation in reporters about the Labour Party's call last week for a unilateral IDF withdrawal from Lebanon. This source said: "Labour is weakening Israel's negotiating position to such an extent that the Syrians now see they don't need to negotiate at all because Israel will throw in the towel anyway soon."

Defence Minister Moshe Arens, reporting to the cabinet on his visit to Paris (for the Le Bourget air show) said that in his meeting with his French counterpart Charles Hernu, he had touched upon possible avenues of Franco-Israeli cooperation.

A government official told reporters later: "Israel hopes that France will exert its influence in Syria to bring about a withdrawal from Lebanon."

Shamir sees new attitude in three European capitals

Jerusalem Post Staff and agencies

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, returning from a three-day visit to Belgium, Luxembourg and Italy, received the impression from his talks with the premiers and foreign ministers of those countries that attitudes there towards Israel are improving.

Speaking at a press conference at Ben-Gurion Airport yesterday, he said that this improved attitude was also reflected in the reports of Israeli ambassadors who met with him in Brussels to discuss the situation.

Shamir's talks focused on the situation in Lebanon, but Israel's relations with the European community also came up for discussion, he said.

In his talks Shamir stressed that there is no justification today for the restrictions that had been imposed on Israel at the outbreak of the war in Lebanon, and he asked that they be removed. The matter will be discussed at the European summit conferences, which are to begin next week.

Shamir also asked the European leaders to use their influence to get

Syria to withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

Shamir said: "Israeli and European views are identical on Lebanon in that all foreign forces must leave and that it should be an independent nation."

Asked about an Italian parliamentary report that Israel offered arms to Italy's Red Brigades in the 1970s, he replied: "absolute rubbish."

Before leaving Italy for home, about an hour before leading PLO representative Farouk Kaddoumi arrived for talks, Shamir told reporters that he had asked Italy to use its good relations with Syria to help convince Damascus to accept the Lebanon accord.

On Lebanon, where Italy maintains part of the multinational peacekeeping force, he said Israel's policies were "very close" to those of Italy.

Also on Shamir's agenda in Italy was an attempt to win support for Israel's demands regarding Spain's expected entry into the EEC. Israeli circles expressed optimism regarding the possibility of gaining Italy's support in pressuring Spain

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Ehrlich says Sharon wanted expansion on war's 2nd day

Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich said on Israel television last night that when Prime Minister Menachem Begin was visiting the front on the second day of the Lebanon war, the then defence minister Ariel Sharon asked the cabinet to approve the encirclement of the Syrians by the Israel Defence Forces.

At the time there had been agreement in the cabinet that the IDF should advance only 40 kilometres into Lebanon, said Ehrlich.

The minister denied Sharon's claims that his cabinet colleagues had abandoned him over the war. In the running of the war there were occasions in which it was necessary to do things that were acceptable

and sometimes things that were not, he said.

"In this the whole government was responsible," he stressed. But he went on, there were those who supported such measures, those who regretted them and those who are still undecided.

Ehrlich recalled the decision to advance to the Beirut-Damascus highway. He said he was given information at the time that proved to be incorrect. According to the information received, Syrian troops had opened fire on the IDF. "But I had my doubts," he said, "because I received news from the front that the fire was not coming only from the Syrian side. In other words, there was provocation."

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16 'bride burnings' in New Delhi

NEW DELHI (AP). — Sixteen newlywed women died of burns in the Indian capital the past week because their parents could not pay their in-laws enough dowry, police said yesterday.

The blazing death of Padmawati Khurana, 23, on Saturday in a middle-class district triggered strong protests by local residents. Riot police used metal-tipped bamboo staves to disperse hundreds of wretches, who staged a procession with Khurana's body to demand

that police blacken the faces of her in-laws and parade them through the streets.

Police seized the body from the demonstrators and later cremated it. Khurana's mother-in-law, brother-in-law and two sisters-in-law were arrested on charges of murder. Police launched a hunt for the missing husband.

Authorities say 260 young women died of burns last year in the Indian capital alone.

Syria attacks Lebanon's 'Israeli-run' government

DAMASCUS. — State-run Damascus radio launched a strong attack yesterday on the Beirut government, implying it was made up of "Israeli agents."

In a commentary marking today's first anniversary of the war in Lebanon, the radio stepped up its criticism of the Israeli troop withdrawal accord signed by Lebanon last month.

"The alternative to Israeli occupation of Lebanon does not lie in the consecration of the occupation and the signing of an agreement with Israel by the Beirut rulers... neither does it lie in installing its (Israel's) agents as rulers," the radio said.

It said the only alternative was to form a national government "to reflect the will of the Lebanese people rather than the Pbalangist party," which it said had collaborated with Israel.

Meanwhile, Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Kheib met yesterday with Syrian President Hafez Assad here to discuss Lebanon's request for an Arab conference on the withdrawal of foreign troops from the country.

One Arab ambassador, who declined to be identified, said "Syria is not enthusiastic about this issue and prefers to have the clauses of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement discussed" at any Arab League meeting.

Lebanese President Amin Jemayel has called for an Arab League summit or foreign ministers meeting to take up the issue of Syria's pullout from Lebanon.

Kheib met with Assad and Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam after discussions with Jemayel and other Lebanese officials in Beirut.

Lebanon's Foreign Minister Elie Salem returned from a two-day visit to Saudi Arabia and said King Fahd "is especially concerned with what is happening in Lebanon."

(Reuters, AP)

Weinberger says thanks for war lessons

Post Defence Correspondent

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger last week formally thanked the government of Israel, through Defence Minister Moshe Arens, for the information the Americans have received from the Israeli military. For the past six weeks American military experts have been in Israel consulting with their counterparts in the IDF and the Defence Ministry on data gathered during the war in Lebanon.

The Americans have been given classified data pertaining to battles on land, in the air and at sea, as well as operational data on the performance of weapons systems during the war.

Weinberger said that the information had been extremely useful to the U.S.

The decision to release the data to the Americans was taken by Arens almost immediately upon taking office some three months ago. Earlier negotiations between the Americans and former defence minister Ariel Sharon were suspended by the Americans apparently because Sharon's conditions were unacceptable.

The American experts will continue to visit Israel for an unspecified time, continuing their research until the process has been completed.

National unity move

Telem minister-without-portfolio Mordechai Ben-Porat said last night that he was keen on the creation of a government of national unity in view of the economic situation.

This was reported by Kol Yisrael which added that Ben-Porat and four other MKs of coalition parties are trying to bring about such a government and hope to persuade both the Likud and the Alignment of its advisability. They are Yigal Horvitz (Telem), Yitzhak Berman and Dror Zeigerman (Liberal) and Avraham Melamed (NRP).



Finance Minister Yoram Aridor leaves the Prime Minister's Office at the end of yesterday's cabinet meeting. (IPPA)

MDs plan new strategy: to treat patients better

**By MARGERY GREENFELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter**

The doctors yesterday discussed opening a new phase in their 97-day strike, possibly sometime this week, extending the "best possible medical care" to each patient by ordering intensive batteries of laboratory tests and hospitalizations, when "medical considerations deem such steps necessary."

While one highly-placed Israel Medical Association source said last night that the plan would be implemented "by degrees, starting as early as today," IMA spokesman Dr. Shmuel Friedman emphasized that the plan was among "four or five different suggestions" for conducting the strike discussed at yesterday's meeting of the IMA professional committee.

"No final decisions were taken as to which suggestions would be implemented or when," Friedman

told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

This was confirmed last night by IMA chairman Dr. Ram Isbal, who told *The Post* that the proposal to start conducting "extensive diagnostic tests" was motivated by "deep concern" among doctors about the long-term effects of the strike.

"We were shocked by what we found when we started to compare figures for diagnoses of certain illnesses for March and April 1982 with the figures for the same months of this year," Isbal said. "The number for this year is so much lower than we expected that we feel we must take vigorous steps to assess the true extent of the damage and do our best to repair it."

This theme was echoed by Friedman who said that the plan, if and when it is implemented, was certainly not intended to harm or

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Internal, old age wards show death rise

**By MARGERY GREENFELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter**

The death rate among patients in geriatric and internal medicine departments was 19.3 per cent higher in March, April and May 1983 — the first three months of the doctors' strike — than in the same months last year, according to figures released yesterday by a large public medical organization.

The survey compared the records of 11,000 patients in geriatric and internal medicine wards, operating at similar occupancy rates of 100 per cent in both years, in hospitals throughout the country.

Of the 11,000 cases considered for each year, 676 patients died in the March through May period in 1982, while 807 out of 11,000 died in the same three-month period this year, according to the survey. This

difference of 131 deaths represents a 19.3 per cent rise in 1983.

The researchers concluded that the rise could be attributed to several factors, including the absence of primary health care facilities and early diagnoses. This led to patients being admitted to hospital in more advanced stages of illness, with a high rate of serious complications, the survey said.

Fate of U.S. war criminals still unresolved

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Assistant U.S. deputy Attorney-General Mark Richards, left Israel yesterday after talking last week with officials from the Justice Ministry and Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir about the extradition of World War II criminals from the U.S. to Israel.

Last Thursday, Zamir and Richards met at the Plaza Hotel — because the U.S. official did not want to meet at the East Jerusalem offices of the Justice Ministry, as his government has not recognized Israel rule there.

No decision has yet been reached on Israel's policy with regard to the war criminals, all of whom face deportation proceedings from the U.S.

Richards is due back some time in July, an embassy source said.

Aridor freezes his bank tax for time being

Jerusalem Post Staff

Finance Minister Yoram Aridor said yesterday he is taking back his proposal to impose a 0.3 per cent tax on withdrawals from current bank accounts due to opposition within the coalition and "the public's sensitivity."

Economic observers in Jerusalem pointed out, however, that Aridor has not said he intends to abandon the tax altogether. The minister's stated opposition to increasing other taxes indicates that he is expecting the coalition to reconsider its attitude to the bank tax and to ask him to renew his proposal at a later date, said the observers.

Speaking to Israel Radio, Aridor said he still thought the tax was a "convenient" way to raise the money needed to cover Israel's prolonged stay in Lebanon.

The minister added that he is against increasing Value Added Tax or income tax to raise the necessary sums. At the same time he said he was doubtful as to whether the cabinet would accept a cut in government expenditure. The cabinet was not prepared to cut expenditure when IS2 billion was needed to honour intra-coalition obligations, Aridor said, so it is unlikely that they will accept a cut to raise IS10b. this time.

Treasury sources said yesterday that under no circumstances would the additional sums be raised by further printing of money.

Although the ministry has not officially stated how it proposes to raise the IS10b. needed, it stated quite clearly last week that if the bank tax proposal was rejected, the

Treasury would expect the cabinet to suggest alternative means of raising the money.

Reacting to Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich's statement that Aridor had misled him when proposing the tax, the Treasury said that the Ministerial Finance Committee (which includes Ehrlich) were thoroughly informed about what they were voting on. The bill which was approved at the committee was the same bill that was tabled at the cabinet, said the Treasury.

That bill spoke about the tax being imposed on the banks, but it was clear from the outset that the banks would pass it on to the public, added the Treasury.

The head of the Alignment faction in the Knesset Finance Committee, Adi Amoyal, said yesterday that the Treasury is lying when it argues that it needs the money to cover the prolonged stay of Israeli forces in Lebanon.

The sums they collected as a result of the taxes imposed last summer are three times as large as the money which the Defence Ministry needed to finance the war and its aftermath, Amoyal said.

Moreover, if the government needs more money it could raise it by introducing daylight savings time, thus saving electricity, and by authorizing El Al to fly on Sabbath, he added.

Ehrlich told his colleagues at yesterday's cabinet meeting that when the Treasury's director-general Ezra Sadan and the budgets director Yaacov Gadish came to see him at his home at Aridor's request some 10 days ago to explain the proposed current account tax, he

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Treasury registers rise in general tax revenues

Post Economic Reporter

Treasury revenues from import taxes rose by 67 per cent in real terms last month as compared with such in May 1982, the total rising from IS2.2 billion to IS6.6 billion.

Observers connect the rise to the public's large-scale purchase of imported goods last month in anticipation of the government's measures to curb the import of durables.

The Treasury figures released yesterday show that since the beginning of the fiscal year in April, the Treasury has collected IS11.1 billion in import taxes, as compared

with IS3.7 in April-May 1982, a 30 per cent increase in real terms.

Total revenue from taxes in the last two months amounted to IS38.1 billion, 32 per cent more in real terms than collected in April-May 1982, when such revenue amounted to IS12.1.

Almost every tax item registered large real increases.

Income tax revenue amounted to IS40.3 billion during the April-May period, as compared with IS12.9b. collected in the same period in 1982. This represents a 31 per cent increase in real terms.

Washington wants more landing rights

Israel to U.S.: We'll annul bilateral air pact

**By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Correspondent**

NEW YORK. — Israel has threatened to abrogate its air agreement with the U.S. if Washington refuses to demand landing permits at Ben-Gurion for Pan American and Capitol, an authoritative Israeli source reported here.

The problem will be discussed in talks opening in Washington today. The Israeli delegation is headed by a Transport Ministry's Director-

General Uzi Landau and includes Foreign Ministry, Tourism Ministry and El Al representatives.

"We told the Americans that unless the present situation is frozen and the agreement amended — we will be forced to terminate it," a member of the delegation told *The Jerusalem Post*.

U.S. officials indicated they would resist demands to amend the pact. "We do not see a reason to change it," Mary Pett, the head of the Israel desk at the Civil

Aeronautics Board said.

Israel wants to increase its control on air traffic between the two countries. The lucrative transatlantic route is now plied on a scheduled basis by El Al, TWA and Metro International.

The existing protocol, signed on August 16, 1978 requires each government to grant landing permits to any airline designated by the other.

Israel had accepted that clause in consideration of American consent

that El Al fly to several cities in the U.S. in addition to New York. El Al then inaugurated scheduled services to Boston, Chicago and Miami but the traffic was not big enough and the services were scaled down or stopped.

The Americans from their side made better use of the pact. Israeli officials, fearing a price war, now want to amend the protocol, especially since the U.S. administration has granted Capitol's request to fly to Israel.

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Substandard pupils to get priority

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Education Ministry plans to give "top priority" during the next school year to improving the level of primary school pupils who have failed to meet minimum standards in reading and arithmetic, the heads of the ministry announced yesterday in Jerusalem.

Education Minister Zevulun Hammer and senior officials presented the results of the first comprehensive reading and arithmetic test given three months ago to all third-graders in the Jewish sector of the state school system, some 55,000 pupils.

The tests showed that 4.7 per cent

of those tested failed to reach the minimum in arithmetic, 9.6 per cent failed in reading comprehension, while 2.6 per cent failed in both subjects. Three per cent of the pupils failed to demonstrate any basic reading skills.

Hammer said that the effort to locate third-graders with substandard reading and math abilities began several years ago. Last year a pilot study covering a sample of 80 schools and 4,500 pupils was carried out to develop a reliable test.

In 30 out of the 1,200 schools covered in this year's test, 30 per cent or more pupils failed to reach the minimum in reading. Special programmes would be started for these schools, Hammer said.

The tests did not include the independent Agudat Yisrael school network, and were administered to the state Arab schools in arithmetic only. The results from the Arab schools were not available yesterday.

To deal with the problem of substandard reading and arithmetic levels, the ministry plans to launch new remedial programmes. It also plans to train teachers in the early identification of pupils with reading difficulties, to increase tutoring programmes by older pupils and volunteers, and to set up learning centres for parents at schools where the failure rate was over 20 per cent.

The ministry plans to administer the test yearly to all third-graders.

Ministers blast Sharon for disloyalty jibe

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Deputy Prime Minister Simcha Ehrlich last night criticized former defence minister Ariel Sharon for accusing his cabinet colleagues of "running away from their responsibilities" with regard to the war in Lebanon.

Ehrlich told *The Jerusalem Post*: "If I felt as bitterly as Sharon does, that my own colleagues were disloyal to me, I would not remain inside the cabinet with them for a moment."

Minister without Portfolio Sharon told his interviewer, in Kol Yisrael's four-hour programme on the war on Saturday marking the anniversary of the war, that his colleagues were not "real leaders," that

they "lacked the strength to stand firm" and that they dodged their responsibilities.

Ehrlich told *The Post*: "There is no disputing the fact that the cabinet as a whole must shoulder responsibility for policies, decisions and actions. But when Sharon says that the cabinet had the whole picture he forgets what Prime Minister Menachem Begin said, that he was sometimes briefed by Sharon before the event, and sometimes after, although he was always briefed."

Another minister said: "Sharon was lucky to be away from yesterday's cabinet session. In private conversations before and after the session many ministers were resentful about his accusations in the Kol Yisrael interview. Most were his

Herut colleagues."

Yet another minister charged: "If we hadn't watched Sharon's every proposal you can just imagine what entanglements Israel would have got into. As it was, we managed to avoid quite a bit of trouble."

Minister without Portfolio Mordechai Ben-Porat said: "Sharon should practise as he preaches. If he wants loyalty from his colleagues he cannot talk disloyalty about them in the same breath."

Communications Minister Mordechai Zivari has an item on the cabinet agenda relating to Sharon's criticism of his fellow-ministers. He will reportedly press that it come up for discussion as soon as Sharon returns from his fund-raising tour abroad.



Tat-Aluf Amos Yaron, chief of the Israel Defence Forces Manpower Branch, reviews the troops at a ceremony at the conclusion of courses for officers and NCOs in the IDF's adjutancy corps. Tat-Aluf Yaron awarded promotions to seven outstanding soldiers, four of them women. Behind Yaron is the IDF's adjutant-general, Tat-Aluf Benny Dekel.

Hebrew Book Week opens on Wednesday with 38 fairs

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Hebrew Book Week opens on Wednesday with large outdoor sales fairs in six cities and smaller exhibits in 32 other cities, towns, villages and settlements throughout the country.

In honour of the 25th anniversary of the event, the organizers — the Book Publishers Association of Israel — has arranged for the display of 25,000 titles by 123 publishers who are participating in the "week."

Booksellers have already begun decorating their windows and show-cases. Like operators of the stalls at the central fairs, they will offer price reductions ranging from 20 to 40 per cent on most titles, except textbooks.

The six main book bazaars will be in Jerusalem (Liberty Bell Garden); Tel Aviv (Kikar Malchei Yisrael); Haifa (Gan Hazikaron); Beersheba (Central Pedestrian Mall); Netanya (Kikar Ha'Atzmaut); and Ramat Gan (Kikar Rambam).

These outdoor fairs will be open

every afternoon and evening except Friday, and will open on Saturday after sundown. The book week ends on Wednesday night, June 15.

An innovation at this year's fairs will be information desks at the six main locations, where visitors can get guidance on subjects, titles and publishers of interest.

After the week-long fairs end, the Ministry of Education and Culture will sponsor a number of travelling book displays for small population centres.

Special security precautions will be taken by exhibitors, under police supervision.

Education and Culture Minister Zevulun Hammer said at a reception held yesterday at the President's Residence in Jerusalem to launch the event, that there was "no need to lose our language in order to establish contact with the world." Book week, he said, was a celebration of the renewal of Israeli and Jewish culture through the Hebrew language.

Over 400 publishers, writers and translators attended the ceremony.

Herzog tells Russian cleric nuns' killers being sought

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

In a cable to Pimen, the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, President Chaim Herzog yesterday expressed "the sense of shock and profound grief felt in Israel over the dreadful murder" of two Russian orthodox nuns in Jerusalem last month.

Herzog assured the patriarch that the current police investigation will spare no effort to discover the criminal or criminals and that "the government of Israel is absolutely dedicated to the protection of the holy places of all faiths in the land."

Herzog's cable was in response to one from the patriarch, calling the murders "contrary to the status of holy places, which is to be strictly maintained by your state."

In his message, addressed to Her-

zog, in "Jerusalem, Israel," Pimen added that the Russian church has in the past "repeatedly drawn attention of Israeli leadership to systematic hostile actions against our Russian Orthodox mission in Jerusalem." The patriarch placed responsibility for the incident "upon those official circles in Israel who are to guarantee conditions necessary for normal life and activity of Christian institutions in the Holy Land and security of their members."

Pimen also called on the president to "do all that is necessary to investigate the crime to identify the criminals and to institute proper proceedings against them."

The cable followed the murder of Varvara Vassipenko and her daughter Veronika, two nuns at the Gorney convent in Ein Kerem.

Universities-government crisis forecast

By LEA LEVAVI

TEL AVIV. — A crisis is likely to develop between the universities and the government in the coming academic year because the universities do not have enough money to keep functioning, Tel Aviv University's outgoing president, Professor Haim Ben-Shahar, told the plenary session of the university's board of governors yesterday. He said the presidents of all the universities met 10 days ago to discuss their joint financial problems, and decided to step up their fight for more money.

He described the past year as one of achievements and problems. One problem is that the Council for Higher Education's Planning and Budgeting Committee has so far not come up with the special budget the university has been expecting for the five year academic plan it began this year. The plan includes, among other things, proposals for the expansion of the engineering faculty and the library, and the establishment of a journalism department.

Ben-Shahar said he was pleased that the recent student elections

had attracted an unprecedented number of voters. He hoped they heralded a constructive partnership between the new Student Association and the university administration.

University rector Professor Yoram Dinstein said there will be a 2.5 per cent budget cut this year, none of the results of which is that less "new blood" will be absorbed into the faculty. He said there are two per cent fewer professors and lecturers at Israeli universities now than there were six years ago, despite an eight per cent increase in the number of students.

Herzog slams doctors' tactics

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Chaim Herzog yesterday denounced the tactics of the striking doctors which, he said, endangered the lives of their patients. He also criticized Hebrew University students who last week tried to prevent former chief of staff Rafael Eitan from addressing an audience.

Speaking at a Beit Hanassi reception in honour of Hebrew Book Week, Herzog said that these were two examples of "flaws in the level of our national culture."

Physicians "take the Hippocratic oath and recite the prayer of Maimonides the physician — bow can tactics that endanger lives even enter their minds? It is unbelievable," Herzog said. He also blamed the "cultural level of Israeli society" for creating the situation that resulted in the doctors taking such steps.

Regarding the left-wing students who tried to stop Eitan from speaking last week, and the resulting scuffle, Herzog said the incident was an example of the lack of tolerance in Israeli society. "We to a society if, only thanks to intervention by the police, can a man express his views before a group of students, even if his ideas are not acceptable to part of the audience," he said.

Navon, others get TAU degrees

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Three state presidents — incumbent Chaim Herzog and his predecessors Yitzhak Navon and Ephraim Katzir — shared the dais at Tel Aviv University last night when Navon was granted an honorary doctorate for enhancing the position of president.

Honorary doctorates were also presented to Yisrael Pollak, managing director and chairman of the board of the Polgar concern, in recognition of his life's work combining Zionist vision and economic initiative.

Other honorary degrees were bestowed on Professor Herbert Hart of Oxford University for his contributions to jurisprudence; Laurence Tisch, a well-known member of the American business community, for his service to the Jewish people; Professor Saul Farber, dean of the New York University Medical School, for his contributions to medical education and research in the fields of high blood pressure and kidney function; and Jacob Schreiber for his support of higher education, and his contributions to cooperation between Tel Aviv and Oxford Universities.

Two students to stand trial for HU fracas

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two Hebrew University students, arrested last Thursday during a riot that broke out on the Mt. Scopus campus when former chief of staff Rafael Eitan was to speak there, go to court on Friday on charges of disturbing the peace.

Both students were Eitan opponents at the fracas which involved shouting matches and fistfights between Eitan supporters and opponents. They were arrested by police called in by the university authorities after the violence began.

Law student Ahmad Nazal and biology student Danny Flexler, were released on their own recognizances at the weekend. They have denied the charges.

U.S. choir stages tuneless arrival at B-G

TEL AVIV (lim). — The sound of singing echoed through Ben-Gurion Airport's arrivals hall yesterday when 300 members of a Mormon choir from Salt Lake City in the U.S. arrived for a tour of Israel.

The members of the Oratorio Society sang psalms in English in Israel's honour. They are to perform in settlements and towns all over the country during their tour, which is to celebrate Israel's 35th birthday.

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Harvey Prize winners announced



Prof. Robert Aumann, left, and Prof. Philip Leder.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Technion's Harvey Prize for 1983 has been awarded to Professor Robert J. Aumann of the Hebrew University, who is a renowned mathematician, and Professor Philip Leder, of the Harvard Medical School, a pioneer in the field of molecular biology. The prizes will be presented at a ceremony on the campus on June 22, the Technion announced yesterday.

Prof. Aumann, 53, will receive the prize in science and technology "in recognition of his central role in the development of mathematical economics and game theory." His major contributions have been to the problems of markets with many traders.

Professor Leder, 49, will receive the prize in human health "in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the field of molecular genetics through the development of novel methods of analysis of gene structure and function."

The Harvey Prize bears the name of the late Leo M. Harvey of Los Angeles. The Harvey Prize Fund was established in 1971 with a \$1 million gift. It grants annual awards in one or more of four fields: science and technology, human health, literature of profound insight into the life of peoples of the Middle East and the advancement of peace in the Middle East. Each prize carries a cash award of \$35,000.

WZO executive member will refuse rotation

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Uri Gordon, a member of the World Zionist Organization Executive, stated yesterday that he will refuse to abide by a rotation agreement as a solution to the deadlock over portfolios in the executive even if his colleagues in the Labour Zionist Movement agree to the proposal.

Gordon, a Labour Party member, opposes the proposal that he serve as head of the Youth Aliyah department for two years and thereafter become head of the Youth and Hehalutz Department. The rotation was proposed by executive chairman Arye Dulzin, who has been unable to assign all portfolios in the executive for the last seven months, due to party opposition.

The Labour Zionists were due late last night to discuss the rotation proposal.

Gordon told *The Jerusalem Post* that rotation is not an "honourable solution," and that it just highlights the "continuing deterioration" in the Zionist movement. Switching chairmen of departments to solve the personal status of members of the executive, he added, would not contribute to the better working of the World Zionist Organization.

DISTINCTION. — The title Distinguished Citizen of Galilee was presented to five people by the Upper Galilee District Council yesterday. All had made outstanding contributions to life in the area. Four are from kibbutzim: Yitzhak Parson (Parsons) from Kfar Blum, Esther Levy, Hagata, Yari Savir, Sde Nohemya, and Amelia Shefiel, Shamir. The fifth is Ariela Peled, from Tel Hai.

West Bank Jewish settlers demand to see Karp report

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jewish settlers in the West Bank have demanded the publication of the "Karp Report," a document prepared last year by deputy Attorney General Yehudi Karp in the Justice Ministry, which details the failure of the various law-enforcement agencies in the area to deal effectively with Jewish vigilantism.

Shifra Blass, spokeswoman for the Council of Jewish settlements in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District, said yesterday that the settlers' organization had sent a telegram to Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir demanding the publication of the report which, they were certain, "is founded on baseless fabrication."

The council insisted that the public is entitled to see the report and "judge for itself the validity of the generalizations on which it is based," and also demanded "the right to respond in detail."

The council also urged Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Justice Minister Moshe Nissim to "draw the proper conclusions"

regarding Zamir himself because of the "double standards of justice" they allege he employs when it comes to prosecuting Arabs in the territories.

According to Blass, Arabs are not being prosecuted for illegal building on government land.

Karp resigned his chairmanship of an inter-ministerial committee several weeks ago because of the authorities' failure to implement his report's recommendations on how to deal with what was seen as a rash of anti-Arab attacks by Jewish settlers in the territories. This report dealt with incidents that occurred in 1981-82.

Nissim has refused to divulge the contents of that report to Knesset committees which have asked to see it.

Karp has now agreed to serve on a new "working group," set up by Zamir and Defence Minister Moshe Arens which it is hoped will get an agenda for a meeting between the ministers and senior officials in the territories. Legally, the ultimate responsibility rests with the Army and thus with Arens.

Weitz lashes diversion of funds to Judea/Samaria

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The establishment of four new settlements in the Negev and the Arava was put off a fortnight ago because there was no money available. All the funds were diverted to Judea and Samaria, Ra'anan Weitz, the chairman of the settlement division of the WZO, charged yesterday.

Speaking to reporters at the Segev block of settlements in lower Galilee, Weitz alleged that the development of Galilee was stymied because there were no proper scales of priority, with the funds being channelled to Judea and Samaria.

This was especially felt in what he called the country's "strategic line," stretching from the Golan through the Jordan Valley to the Arava. Weitz said he considered the land speculation in Judea and Samaria an "irresponsible policy," which reminded him of the rush for cheap television sets in 1981, and had created a sort of second stock exchange for investment in land.

Weitz was accompanying members of the South American diplomatic corps to the new settlements in Galilee.

Heavy security forces alert on West Bank

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Security forces, anticipating unrest yesterday and today to mark the anniversaries of the 1967 Six Day War and the start of the War in Lebanon, maintained a high profile in the West Bank yesterday, and imposed "preventive curfews" on several refugee camps and the old market of Nablus.

However, the most serious incident the troops had to deal with was the stoning of an Israeli bus as it passed through Nablus. Its windshield was smashed.

Al Najah University in the town was closed following serious clashes between students and soldiers on Saturday. The administration of Birzeit University, north of Ramallah, has closed the institution for three days following a fight between fundamentalist "Moslem Brothers" from the Islamic college in Gaza and local students who largely support Al Fatah and left wing groups in the PLO.

Population explosion in Golan schools

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH. — The chairman of the Golan Druse local councils have asked the Education Ministry to build 150 more classrooms to meet the demand of their population.

Ministry officials dealing with the Golan Druse said that the shortage stemmed from the increased number of pupils. Since the Six Day War, the number of the Druse pupils has increased at least four-fold, and the Ministry will need more than three years to make up the shortage of classrooms in the area.

VOLUNTEERS. — A group of 18 local residents have been formed into a unit of volunteers to help police in Safad. The group, who will be under the control of the Civil Guard, underwent a special course before beginning their task this week.

Agriculture Ministry says it scans WB land sale ads

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Ministry of Agriculture is taking all steps possible to ensure that persons buying houses or land in Judea and Samaria will not be cheated, but it calls on the public to check out details very carefully before buying.

Deputy Agriculture Minister Michael Dekel was speaking at a meeting of the board of the Israel Consumer Council (ICC) here yesterday. The board was meeting to discuss ways to protect potential purchasers. Dekel said that full-page land-selling advertisements sometimes mislead consumers. He said the ministry carefully reads these advertisements and prevents misleading wording.

Dekel explained that the public should check the following four points with the building contractor or the organizer of the project before buying.

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Youth suspected of stealing mother's car

ASHKELON (lim). — A 17-year-old youth was arrested here yesterday on suspicion of stealing his mother's car. A magistrate's court judge ordered the youth held for three days, in which time the investigation into the charges against him is to be completed and he is to be brought before a juvenile court judge.

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Trajectory From Williamsburg To Geneva

The Reagan Administration, braced by a large measure of allied backing at the Williamsburg summit, will send its delegates back to Geneva Wednesday to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union on reduction of their strategic arsenals. The watchword in Washington last week was "flexibility," an attitude that critics have not associated with the Administration in the past but which President Reagan made a point of stressing when he met Edward L. Rowny, the chief of the American negotiating team.

What would Mr. Rowny be flexible about? That point was vague because the State and Defense Departments had yet to resolve disagreements. Enter the National Security Council, which on Tuesday will discuss whether to raise the current proposed ceiling on the number of long-range missiles each side would have or whether to have a ceiling at all. Neither idea is likely to entice the Russians at this point.

Rather, Mr. Rowny's marching orders — "to examine all Soviet proposals seriously and be flexible in our responses whenever this would be consistent with our overall objectives" — reflected the pressure from Congress for progress on arms negotiation in return for financing development of the MX missile. The President was also responding to allied pressure at Williamsburg last week-end. He achieved something of a diplomatic triumph by wresting from the leaders of six other industrial democracies a statement of solidarity on arms policy, particularly the determination to deploy 572 American Pershing 2 and cruise medium-range missiles in Europe starting in December if no agreement is reached before then at separate talks in Geneva devoted to that problem.

But mindful of the inroads made by an intensive Soviet campaign on their own agitated citizens, the leaders of the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Canada and Japan also stressed their dedication to "meaningful arms reductions" and the pursuit of negotiations "with impetus and urgency." A few days later, however, marked a shift from this sharp policy of recent weeks, Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, signalled his willingness to take initiatives to improve relations and the State Department responded in kind. In Williamsburg, Mr. Reagan's partners had told him Mr. Andropov was interested in meeting him. Some close Presidential advisers reportedly favored a Soviet-American summit next spring "to break the ice." (How the American embassy in Moscow gets along, page 2.)

On economics, supposedly the primary subject of the ninth annual meeting, there was considerably less unanimity. A hopeful note was struck in the final declaration which said, "we now clearly see signs of recovery." But, politically, the declaration also pointed a finger at the United States, stressing interest rates and budget deficits among the continuing problems. It had few suggestions, however, for resolving them.

Throughout the weekend, the United States was attacked for maintaining interest rates that attracted a flow of capital from other countries and weakened their currencies. The others want Washington to get its budget deficit down drastically and agree to active intervention in the currency markets. But the declaration talked vaguely of "convergence" of economic policies and President François Mitterrand of France was no sooner home than he discovered how little convergence there was. The dollar reached an all-time high against the franc, further aggravating France's foreign payments deficit. He received only noncommittal support in the declaration for his sug-

gestion for a new monetary conference that would end the present havoc of currency fluctuations. (Reagan after the summit, page 4.)

Drawing a Line in Central America

We have sighted the enemy and it is Congress, Administration officials seemed to be saying last week. Led by William P. Clark Jr., the White House national security adviser, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and William J. Casey, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Administration decided to dig in and fight Congressional efforts to curb United States military aid and covert operations in Central America. No more bargaining to reach bipartisan compromises; instead, the officials reportedly argued, Congress should be forced to accept or reject Administration proposals outright.

But Congress was not the only problem. The dismissal of Thomas O. Enders as the man supposedly in charge of Latin American affairs at the State Department was reported to be part of an effort to resolve policy and personal conflicts within the Administration itself. Determining who was really in charge was said to have become a major problem over the past few months as the State and Defense Departments, the National Security Council, the C.I.A., and the United Nations delegation all sought a hand in the decision-making.

The hard-line strategy developed as the House Foreign Affairs Committee again postponed consideration of a ban on United States covert assistance to anti-Sandinist rebels in Nicaragua. Some Democrats feared a vote for the ban would make them vulnerable to Republican campaign charges of abandoning anti-Communist allies. Other committee members noted that without bipartisan agreement, the measure would face dim prospects in the Republican-controlled Senate.

On El Salvador, the Administration pressed ahead with a military buildup. The Pentagon said 110 Green Berets would be sent to Honduras to train the Salvadoran military (the White House confirmed the dispatch of 25 military physicians and medical personnel) and The New York Times reported that President Reagan's military and intelligence chiefs were urging additional advisers for El Salvador as well as resupplying military aid to Guatemala and expanded military activity in Honduras that would go "substantially beyond" the announced additions. But the White House denied that "increasing personnel, funding or the level of U.S. involvement in Central America" was under consideration. "We will not Americanize this war," spokesman Larry Speakes said.

Polish Rivals Hold Their Fire

Hoping to arrange "a calm and solemn atmosphere" for next week's visit of Pope John Paul II, Poland's leaders last week sidestepped intra-party differences at a long-delayed meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee. Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski postponed until after the papal visit an ideological debate that seemed likely to touch off challenges to the military regime by Soviet-supported hard-liners.

The general, who is Prime Minister and party leader, openly conceded the infighting for the first time and declared, "We shall not tolerate such activity in any form."

A Politburo report obliquely acknowledged the party's troubles in winning support of workers, peasants, intellectuals and youth. As if to underline the point, Józef Cardinal Glemp, the Primate, objected to the "education by beating" of young people. He referred to the fatal beating of a student last month.

Little-known rebels
force grim choices for Peru

3

Capitol Hill may be a
tougher summit for Reagan

4



Storm in the P.L.O. Makes Waves All Over Mideast

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

REPORTER who was in Beirut during last summer's siege happened to encounter an old Palestine Liberation Organization acquaintance in the Athens airport cafeteria last week. Nursing a beer, the senior P.L.O. official said he was on his way from Damascus to Tunis, a tiresome shuttle he was having to make all too often. When the reporter remarked that he was returning to Beirut, the Palestinian emitted a melancholy sigh at not being able to join him. Good of Beirut. Those were the days, he lamented. Damascus is politically stifling. Tunis is completely out of it and Yasser Arafat, well, "Arafat has really got his problems now."

Exactly 12 months after the start of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Mr. Arafat, the P.L.O. chairman, is mired in an internal power struggle for control of the guerrilla organization he has led for 15 years. It is too early to predict how this struggle will be resolved, but it certainly seems unlikely to end with the traditional bear hugs and kisses and forgiving and forgetting on all sides. The no-holds-barred rebellion is being led by guerrilla officers with authentic grievances against Mr. Arafat and by others who want to exploit the situation to undermine the P.L.O. chairman for their own ends. A full-scale shootout between pro- and anti-Arafat factions erupted in the Bekaa valley town of Baalbek yesterday with casualties reported on both sides. No one expected it to be the last.

The long-expected showdown between Mr. Arafat and his opponents can clearly have a profound impact on Palestinian, Syrian, Israeli and American policies in the area. The immediate consequence of the revolt in Mr. Arafat's Al Fatah group, the predominant faction in the eight-member Palestinian coalition, will be to freeze P.L.O. policy dead in its tracks. While Mr. Arafat sings it out with officers and colleagues upset by his dallying with the Reagan plan for a West Bank confederation, his absentee leadership and a host of other Arafat policies, the P.L.O. chairman will be unable to undertake a bold diplomatic initiative.

Any prospects that Mr. Arafat and Jordan's King Hussein might revive their negotiations in search of a joint approach to the Reagan initiative have now vanished. Mr. Arafat no longer has a mandate from his own Al Fatah grouping, let alone the other Palestinian factions, to deal with the Jordanian King.

Mr. Arafat will have to bend with the wind — an

exercise he has always managed easily — and the winds in the P.L.O. are blowing hard against all of the peace options being offered to the guerrillas. In the last two weeks, he has tried to quell the rebellion in the Bekaa region and north Lebanon by giving speeches declaring that "another war is the only way to break the present deadlock" in the Middle East. He then flew off to Bucharest last week to polish his image as a statesman.

Although it will be a bitter pill for Mr. Arafat to swallow, the uprising in his ranks will compel him to cooperate much more closely with Damascus. To retain his leadership position, he will be obliged to move from Tunis back into Syrian-controlled parts of Lebanon, which will make it virtually impossible for him to maintain his independence from Damascus on major Middle Eastern policy questions. Libya, too, will have a stronger voice inside the P.L.O., thanks to its financial support for the rebels. Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, met in the Libyan capital last week to coordinate their efforts to scuttle the Israel-Lebanon withdrawal accord and, undoubtedly, to discuss how the breakaway guerrillas might be helpful in that regard.

Saudis Weakened

The ability of Saudi Arabia to exercise a moderating influence over Palestinian policy and to counterbalance the Syrians and Libyans will be greatly hampered by Mr. Arafat's predicament. The Saudis never dealt with the P.L.O. per se, because of their fear and mistrust of its radical wings; they dealt with Mr. Arafat alone, and he spoke on their behalf with the guerrillas. His weakness is now their weakness.

Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas Veliotis conceded to Congress last week that Mr. Arafat's troubles make revival of his dialogue with King Hussein on the Reagan plan very unlikely, but Washington may yet discover a silver lining in the situation. Since the collapse of the Hussein-Arafat negotiations, Secretary of State George P. Shultz has been suggesting that the Arab states strip the P.L.O. of its status as the Palestinian representative and join negotiations without it. If the organization remains stymied and starts to fissure, King Hussein and the West Bank mayors may eventually feel more confident stepping out alone.

The likelihood of such a scenario will undoubtedly be on the agenda this week when the American Middle East Ambassadors meet in Washington with Mr. Shultz and Philip C. Habib, the President's special envoy, to discuss the possibilities;

for getting the Syrians and the P.L.O. to join the Israelis in pulling out of Lebanon.

The Administration now admits it was "over optimistic," as Mr. Veliotis put it, in predicting that general withdrawal would fall into place.

The Lebanese are also feeling the effects of the mutiny against Mr. Arafat; it has forced him to move back to their country, with a show of vigor. He is reportedly trying to set up his new headquarters in the Palestinian refugee camps outside Tripoli, although the local Lebanese — having seen what happened to Beirut last summer — are dead set against it.

More important, since Mr. Arafat must now pay closer attention to his hard-liners, he is much less likely to be able to engage in a withdrawal from Lebanon, the last frontier with Israel. The hard-liners view armed struggle as the P.L.O.'s only remaining option and Lebanon as the only place from which to wage it — a sentiment that Mr. Arafat can no longer afford to ignore.

Sharon's Squeeze-Play

Given what has happened to the P.L.O. over the last year it would appear that former Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's Lebanon strategy was close to the mark. His plan to drive the P.L.O. into the iron grip of the Syrians has in large measure worked. As a result, the organization is losing its unity and independent identity — the characteristics that had made it an attractive symbol for West Bank Arabs. It was to destroy this symbol that Mr. Sharon launched the so-called "Peace for Galilee" operation.

But having badly damaged the P.L.O., the Israelis may well force the West Bank Palestinians to take their destiny into their own hands, a move which over the long term could prove more troublesome for Prime Minister Menachem Begin's ambition to absorb the West Bank than the P.L.O. ever was.

As for Israel's secondary objective in Lebanon, peace along its northern border, that remains somewhat elusive. As long as the Syrians and Palestinians refuse to withdraw from the Bekaa, the threat of guerrilla attacks from Lebanon will remain. Israel's south Lebanon problems will simply have moved northward. The Bekaa is the new "south Lebanon," with the same combination of Palestinian guerrillas and Syrians squaring off against their old foes, the Israelis and their Lebanese ally, Maj. Saad Haddad. Instead of Israeli civilians being ambushed, though, it is now Israeli civilians in uniform.

Mr. Begin emphasized in a speech in the Israeli Parliament last week that Israel had no plans to attack Syrian forces. Damascus, too, appears to have moved to ease tensions along the front — at least for this week. It is striking, however, to anyone who was in Beirut at this time last year, how people are posing almost the same question today as then. A year ago, everyone was asking, "When will the war in the south start?" Now they ask each other, "When will the war in the Bekaa start?"

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The World

Guerrilla Threat Provokes Peru to Suspend Rights

Fernando Belaúnde Terry returned to the presidency of Peru in 1980 with a promise to defend democracy and restore national concord after 12 years of military rule. Last week, he declared a 60-day state of emergency that suspended civil rights and led to the roundup of hundreds of people, mainly in Lima and the provincial center of Ayacucho to the southeast.

The reason for the drastic action was the same that plagues parts of Central America and has worried Washington so much — a small but remarkably coordinated group of leftist guerrillas that in Peru calls itself Shining Path. The latest provocation was a series of dynamite blasts that knocked out power lines in the capital and destroyed a pharmaceutical plant.

It was the second time in less than a year that the President had felt forced to resort to emergency measures. Underscoring the state of nervousness in Lima, the present decree, unlike that of last August, applies nationwide. Despite it, the rebels carried out bomb attacks in two towns of central Peru and in Ayacucho, where they originated and have their main base.

The Marxist-Leninist group took to underground terror about the time Mr. Belaúnde was elected to replace a military regime unable to cope with the country's mounting economic problems. One of Mr. Belaúnde's major concerns is believed to be that disorder might tempt the military to make him once again the victim of a takeover, as in 1968. He had only to look to Argentina, where renewed violence, mainly by rightist groups, is creating concern that the military regime there might renege on its promise to hold elections in October and step down in January. The Peruvian President showed his determination to stamp out disorder by asking Congress to pass a law declaring the guerrillas "traitors." Treason is the only crime punishable by death.

Foreign Bases Have a Price

A string of military bases around the world is one way the United States defends itself as well as its friends. But the friends do exact a price, as Washington was reminded last week when it signed a new base agreement with the Philippines and sweated out negotiations with Greece.

Some \$900 million dollars in economic and military aid will be paid to the Manila Government over the next five years for continued use of the Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Base, two of the largest military installations the United States maintains abroad. The aid, which must be approved by Congress, is \$400 million more than the last agreement in 1979 but \$600 million less than President Ferdinand E. Marcos had reportedly asked for.

The prospect of money did little to assuage the fears of opposition groups that saw their islands as the target of atomic attack if the United States used the bases to store nuclear weapons. The new agreement recognizes these objections to some extent by providing for consultations between the two Governments — but apparently no Filipino veto power — on operational use of the bases, including the stationing of intercontinental missiles.

Negotiations are in "a delicate phase" for renewed American use of two air bases, a naval station and a communications center in Greece, as Socialist Prime Minister George Papandreu put it recently. The Socialists have been more sensitive on questions of sovereignty and more uncooperative on military matters than the Filipinos.

American optimism about a successful conclusion to the drawn-out talks appears based on the belief that Mr. Papandreu, whose neutralist instincts had led him to favor closing the bases at one time, may be swayed by the prospect of continuing American military aid at the same ratio — 7 to 10 — with Greece's arch adversary though nominal NATO ally, Turkey, as in the past.

Tougher on Labor

It is one thing to be a Socialist and another to govern. That's what Mr. Papandreu seemed to be saying last week when he forced through Parliament a bill that would make strikes more difficult in state-controlled companies, which have been prone to stoppages. Whereupon thousands of workers affected by the legislation went on strike to protest and the Communist Party staged its first direct clash with the Socialists by walking out of the chamber.

The legislation is meant to "socialize" the companies by giving workers a greater say in their management, the Government says. But one provision requires that for a union to call a strike it must obtain approval of a majority of the membership by ballot. Usually strikes have been called by a majority attending a

union meeting. Seeing a chance to score points, conservative parties joined the Communists in opposing legislation they said would make strike decisions so complicated and costly as to make them virtually impossible to carry out.

Korea's Wave Of Protest

South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan brooks no opposition, but by clumsy handling of a fasting former political leader, he has given his critics a platform for international attention.

More than two weeks ago, Kim Young Sam, whose New Democratic Party went out of business after Mr. Chun seized power in 1980, had vowed he would not eat until the Government reinstated democratic freedoms and released several hundred political prisoners. Police agents hauled Mr. Kim off to a hospital but the 55-year-old politician continued his fast even after the Government, in a seemingly conciliatory gesture last week, said he was no longer under house arrest.

Seizing the moment, at least five other dissidents announced they also



Supporters of Kim Young Sam, lying in a Seoul hospital, urging him to end his hunger strike last week.

would, fast, for "the return of full democracy." The announcement was interrupted by 200 plainclothes police who stormed into the office of the human rights committee of the National Council of Churches and arrested the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, a Presbyterian minister, and other hunger-strikers. Then 32 former members of Parliament and seven associates said they were forming a front of banned politicians, civil rights and religious activists, workers and students to support Mr. Kim's objectives.

Perhaps coincidentally, President Chun once again denied that he was planning a constitutional amendment to extend his seven-year term beyond 1988. He insisted the Constitution had prepared the way for democracy and a peaceful succession.

An Opening on Afghanistan?

It could be wishful thinking, but Pakistan President Zia ul-Haq said last week that Moscow may be ready for a troop withdrawal settlement in Afghanistan. And a United Nations intermediary in Geneva has obtained agreement from Pakistan and Afghanistan on most provisions of a 20-page withdrawal agreement, according to an article in Foreign Policy magazine.

General Zia, in an interview published by The Far Eastern Economic Review in Hong Kong, said, "The direction, the moral support, the backup which they are giving the Afghan representative (in the Geneva talks), all that indicates the Soviet Union means business." He added, "Perhaps they want a letup, if not in Poland or Southeast Asia, or Angola or anywhere else, at least in Afghanistan, if the conditions are right." However, President Zia had a reason to sound optimistic: his Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, will be discussing Afghanistan with Soviet officials this week in Moscow and the Geneva talks will resume on June 16.

The United States, Saudi Arabia and Egypt have been quietly supplying Soviet-made weapons to 25,000 Afghan guerrillas who have tied down 105,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan. But Pakistan also pays a price: Feeding nearly three million Afghan refugees costs Pakistan \$270 million a year. The Government also worries that Moscow may decide to stir up the refugees' ties with the always restive Pathan tribes that straddle the Pakistan-Afghanistan frontier.

President Reagan has endorsed "a negotiated settlement that will return Afghanistan to the ranks of independent nonaligned nations." But the State Department reiterated that a settlement must also include Afghan self-determination and return of the (staunchly anti-Soviet) refugees "with safety and honor."

Henry Gilder and Milt Friedman

U.S. Embassy Seeks Kremlin Contacts but Is Often Rebuffed

East-West Climate Is Chilly but Not Frigid

By JOHN F. BURNS

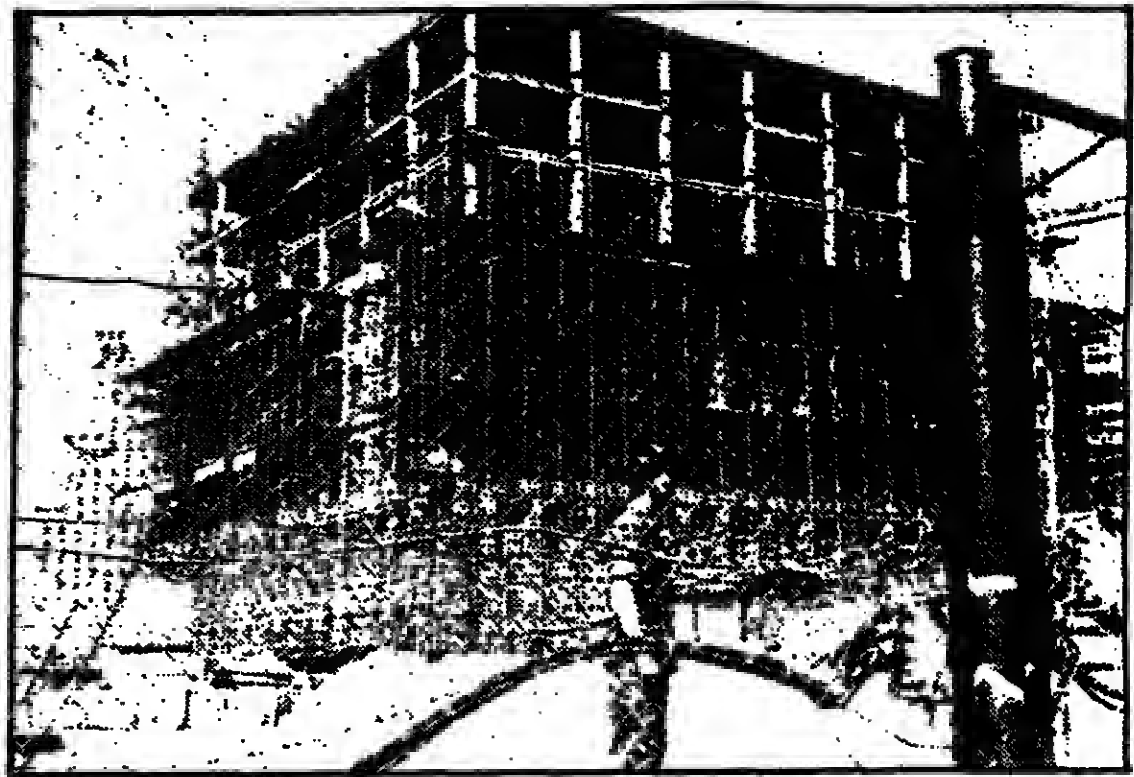
MOSCOW — For two weeks now the new United States embassy site in central Moscow has been largely deserted. Glimpses through the fence surrounding the project show the nine-story chancery building standing windowless and silent amid a wasteland of earth and bricks, abandoned by 300 Soviet workers who have been constructing it under the direction of American engineers. They were ordered off the job in protest at the "health hazard" posed by an American radioactive scanning device being used to spot electronic bugs in the walls and floors.

The stillness at the site along Konyushkovskaya Street stands as one symbol of a Soviet-American relationship that is probably as difficult as it has been at any time since the Cuban crisis 20 years ago. Yet shortly after the walkout began, a scene barely half a mile away reflected a side of things that is nowhere near as bleak. At Spaso House, the pre-revolutionary merchant's mansion that is the residence of Ambassador Arthur A. Hartman, American jazzman Gary Burton played a vibraphone concert to a packed audience of several hundred Russians. Among the guests who lingered over the cold buffet that followed were leading figures from the official cultural establishment, poets, writers, and artists from the demimonde that coexists uneasily with the authorities, and others, including a recent hunger striker, who are outcasts in their own land.

If the stoppage at the embassy reflected the potential for nagging disputes, the concert stood as a caution against too gloomy a view. One American sipping wine recalled times when no embassy function would have drawn such a varied crowd. "Bad as things are, the fact that we can do things like this shows how far the relationship has matured," he said.

It was a point made in another way by W. Averell Harriman, the grand old man of Washington-Moscow diplomacy, who traveled here last week for a meeting with Yuri V. Andropov. The 91-year-old wartime ambassador in Moscow emerged from his 80-minute discussion with the Soviet leader with some of the most encouraging words to come from the Kremlin in recent months. Mr. Andropov, he said, had assured him of Moscow's "fervent desire" for better relations, and of its readiness for "joint initiatives" to this end.

Although the three and a half years since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan have seen a waning of the commercial, scientific and cultural ties that developed in the wake of détente, the old embassy building on Moscow's busy ring road is



Marine standing guard at new U.S. embassy site in central Moscow.

still the main center of Western diplomatic activity. With over 90 people on the accredited diplomatic list it has a depth of expertise that is unmatched by any other mission, a fact that attracts a steady stream of diplomats and journalists.

But for the embassy itself gathering information is not an easy task in good times and in some respects is considerably harder now. In the 1970's, as during the war, American envoys here could count on occasional meetings with the top people in the Kremlin, even the party leader himself, but access at that level now is poor. Mr. Hartman has met Mr. Andropov only once, when he accompanied Vice President Bush to a brief meeting after the funeral of Leonid I. Brezhnev. Requests for broader contacts with other members of the leadership have generally been rebuffed.

Secondhand Contacts

The one member of the leadership who is usually available to envoys is Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. Although the Americans value this direct contact, embassy officers feel frustrated by the lack of access to the men who shape policy at the top. Against this, Mr. Hartman and his staff take consolation from the broadening of other kinds of contacts in recent years. While lunch and dinner invitations to Central Committee members are likely to be ignored, or to be accepted and declined at the last moment, almost every week marks some gathering at the embassy or Spaso House where men with at least a secondhand sense of Kremlin thinking can be found.

Frequently, each side accuses the other of seeking information in undiplomatic ways. Bugging is one way and spying another. Last week, embassy attaché Louis Thomas was expelled after being "caught red-handed in a spy action in Moscow," Tass, the official news agency, said yesterday. He was the second American diplomat to be expelled this year on a charge of spying.

The parts of the embassy that probably have been most affected by the chill are the commercial office, where the American cutback on formal ties that followed the Afghanistan intervention and the 1981 crackdown in Poland has caused a marked slackening of activity, and to a lesser extent, sections dealing with cultural exchange and science and technology. Yet an embassy tally shows that of 11 détente-era accords only three have been abrogated or allowed to lapse.

Among many Russians, perhaps the most regretted of all American sanctions was the decision to end the cultural agreement that had seen the two countries exchanging some of their most distinguished performing artists over a quarter of a century. The impact has been at least partially blunted by Mr. Hartman and his wife Donna, who have stepped into the void with a private program funded from contributions by wealthy Americans with an interest in Soviet-American ties.

To overcome Kremlin objections, Mr. Hartman has had to carry his case directly to the Culture Minister, Petr N. Demichev. Even then, the concerts and movie afternoons have taken place in a climate of unease, with some Russian guests receiving telephone calls advising them not to attend. Those who do attend run the gamut of uniformed policemen outside the gates who check invitation cards. In Leningrad, a group of unofficial artists who had been invited to meet the ambassador were rounded up at the consul-general's gates and herded into a police wagon.

The hundreds who have persisted in answering American invitations have made no secret of their enthusiasm. The jazzmen have earned standing ovations and the parties afterward have continued well into the night, giving the guests a chance to trade views on more than culture. Such activity is no substitute for arms agreements and détente, but at a time when politics are accentuating divisions, it is a reminder of the things that Americans and Russians can share.

Importance of the Language Issue Depends on Who's Talking

Conservatives See End of Trudeau Era

By MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN

OTTAWA — When Canada's Progressive Conservative Party meets this week to prepare its campaign against Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's faltering Liberals, many of the 3,000 delegates will be debating the importance of their candidate's fluency in French.

The eight Conservative contenders have divided more sharply on the language issue than any other. Running during Canada's worst recession, they all support a reduction in the Government deficit, increased defense spending, encouragement for foreign investment and restrictions on state-owned corporations.

Claims of bilingual capability and apologies for mere monolingual mastery have preoccupied the Conservatives at a time when the polls show them well ahead, bolstering their hopes of succeeding Mr. Trudeau, who has been Prime Minister for all but a few months since 1968.

The case for a French-speaking leader has been made by the two Conservative front-runners, Joe Clark, the 43-year-old former Prime Minister and party leader, and Brian Mulroney, 44, a Quebec-born lawyer and businessman. They contend that the Conservatives will have great difficulty in winning unless they do well in predominantly French-speaking Quebec, which has one-fifth of Canada's population and provides more than half of Mr. Trudeau's 147 Liberals in the present 252-seat Parliament.

Though statistically sound, the argument has ironic overtones. For one thing, Conservatives in Quebec have been about as rare as unscarred hockey players. Of the province's 75 seats in the Ottawa Parliament, 74 are held by Liberals. Only one (English-speaking) district elected a Conservative, leading many faithful Tories to conclude that a Quebec-centered strategy is misguided and doomed. Moreover, they and others outside Quebec feel strongly that the French-speaking province has been allowed to become the tail wagging the national dog. The backlash was evident in April when Mr. Clark was loudly booed at a Conservative rally in Toronto for translating his own opening remarks into French.

But Mr. Clark, who polished his French during nine months as Prime Minister in 1960, when Mr. Trudeau was briefly out of power, has gambled on his vision of a bilingual unified Canada. "I have worked to make this a party where the use of French would not be booted by Progressive Conservatives," Mr. Clark emphasized after the Toronto incident. Most polls give him a sizable lead, although short of the majority needed for nomination on the first ballot.

With equal facility in French and English, Mr. Mulroney, who heads a mining company, has stressed his Quebec ties. He has also been an outspoken critic of the Parti Québécois, the separatist party of René Lévesque which holds provincial power while playing no direct role at the national level. Mr. Mulroney apparently hopes to appeal to Quebec as a Quebecer and to Conserva-



Joe Clark



John Crosbie



Brian Mulroney

tives as one who can stand up to the Parti Québécois and the menace of secession. "Get rid of the Parti Québécois and the Prime Minister of Canada and I'll negotiate constitutional peace with the people of Quebec just like that," Mr. Mulroney has said. Meanwhile, Mr. Lévesque has made some relatively nice remarks about Mr. Clark. That might indicate support, except that in Quebec many people who vote enthusiastically for Mr. Lévesque and his separatists in provincial elections nevertheless support Mr. Trudeau and his federalists nationally.

The third candidate in most polls is John Crosbie, a witty 53-year-old Newfoundland-born former Finance Minister, who speaks only in highly literate English. He has refrained from attacking Mr. Clark and Mr. Mulroney in hopes of attracting their backers after an indecisive first ballot. Mr. Crosbie has aimed his barbs at Mr. Trudeau, saying of the Prime Minister, "It's better to be sincere in one language than to be a twit in two." However, Mr. Crosbie lost some of his composure recently when Quebec newsmen kept asking if Canada should be governed by someone who could not speak to one-fifth of the population. He virtually apologized for having been born at a time when bilingual education was not the rule. "I respect the Quebec people and I respect their culture," he said. "I know their history and their traditions and I support bilingualism."

End of an Era?

Recently, both front-runners have toned down their earlier emphasis on French as essential; now they are merely saying it is advantageous or helpful. Political experts view the shift as an attempt to win over backers of trailing monolingual candidates. They include, in addition to Mr. Crosbie, John Crumlie, a former Toronto mayor who says he is the most progressive candidate; Neil Fraser, a former civil servant fired because of his opposition to the metric system; two members of Parliament, John Gamble, a right-winger, and Michael Wilson, a moderate, and Peter Cockington, a flamboyant millionaire who champions unbridled free enterprise.

The Conservatives presently have 162 parliamentary seats, well behind the Liberals' 147. But only 22 of Mr. Trudeau's supporters were elected from provinces other than Quebec and populous Ontario, where the Liberals took 51 of the 89 federal seats in Parliament.

There is a widespread sense that the Trudeau era may be in its final chapter. In a recent Gallup poll, the Conservatives led the Liberals, 52 percent to 27 percent, with the New Democrats trailing with 19 percent and other parties, 2 percent. The Prime Minister has 18 months before he must call an election. If he runs, he may be more vulnerable than ever; if not, the Liberals will face a wrenching struggle for succession. In any case, the contenders vying for votes and attention in Ottawa this week are very much aware that Mr. Trudeau has been wounded and this knowledge has heightened the competition among them.

Approaching the Wire, Mrs. Thatcher Maintains a Strong Lead

British Run for Office With a Special Gait

By R.W. APPLE JR.

LONDON — For starters, there is the matter of pace. A British general election campaign, like the one now under way, lasts about three weeks, compared with two years in the United States. There are no primaries to bother with, the selection of nominees being handled by local party committees. Less democratic, perhaps, but altogether less exhausting and perhaps more grown-up.

Even in that three weeks, not every day is used for active campaigning by the party leaders. Sunday is usually a day off, with a radio or television broadcast but no major speeches or pressing of the flesh; the British have never felt that hyperactivity in their politicians proved anything about the capacity to govern. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will probably have spent no more than 10 or 12 days on the road, plus two at the economic summit conference last weekend in Williamsburg.

Mrs. Thatcher has no particular need to get strenuous what with the lead all the polls indicate for the Conservatives. They are running at between 43 and 47 percent with Labor a poor second at no more than 32 percent. The Social Democratic Alliance is trailing at 22 to 23 percent but appears to have picked up strength in the past few days, mostly at Labor's expense.

Party leaders draw no vast crowds, generally addressing between 500 and 1,500 people, even in big cities, and as few as 50 or 100 in smaller places. There are no brass bands, balloons or bunting, although the Conservatives hope to stage a rather un-British spectacle with the Prime Minister at Wembley Stadium, the shrine of British soccer, on the Sunday before the June 9 election. If there is any excitement in a senior politician's stump speech, it usually comes from the politician's handling of hecklers, who are rarely ejected by security men.

There are not, in fact, many security men around: David Steel, the Liberal leader, and Michael Foot, the Labor Party leader, travel with only three unobtrusive detectives each, and even Mrs. Thatcher makes due with a squad of five. The British con-

sider the United States Secret Service, with its bristling weaponry and its concealed radios, both comical and sinister. But then Britain has no tradition of people taking aim at politicians.

Reporters are not catered to, as they are in America. Those travelling with the party leaders must provide their own transportation unless the leader is using a bus and there are extra places; those following Mr. Steel had to charter their own plane recently to get from Newcastle to Somerset overnight. Because the country is comparatively compact, the campaigns can begin the day in London and still spend most of it touring Scotland, say, or Cornwall. So each day begins with a London press conference by each party. Out of these come most of the newspaper and radio and television coverage.

That coverage matters more in Britain than in the United States, because no candidate is permitted to buy radio or television commercials. Instead, each party is allotted a small number of "party election broadcasts," 10 minutes long and free of charge; the ratio this year is five for Labor, five for the Tories and four for the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance. Nor do the parties have enough money to spend lavishly on print advertising.

Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Foot, Mr. Steel and Roy Jenkins, the Social Democrats' leader, run only in their own constituencies, not in the nation as a whole, and the same is true of other ministers as well. Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Foot and Mr. Steel need not worry about re-election, since they represent areas where their parties are invulnerable. But Mr. Jenkins and some other prominent figures cannot spend too much time barnstorming the country, because they have close fights at home.

Each parliamentary candidate, from Mrs. Thatcher down to a young Social Democrat in a hopeless race, has a constituency spending limit of about \$7,285. The Post Office delivers free to every household in the candidate's district an election "address" — in reality, a printed leaflet — setting out his or her views on the issues of the day.

There is not enough money for local polling or advertising, so the candidate must carry the burden of



David Steel



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Labor Party leader Michael Foot on the campaign trail.

the campaign directly, speaking at street-corner rallies and knocking on doors during the day, appearing at churches and social clubs in the evening.

The electorates are small — 50,000 to 75,000 people per constituency — and longtime members of parliament often know a member of most families in their districts. A "good constituency M. P.," one who spends every weekend in the district and who solves bureaucratic and other problems for his constituents, is often difficult to unseat, even when his party is buried in a landslide.

Television Changing Attitudes

Because there is no one office for which everyone votes, because of the relative dearth of advertising and because of the tradition of detailed and binding party platforms, British elections tend to turn more on issues and less on personalities than those in the United States. This is changing, however, because of television, and this election may be the most image-dominated in years. Mrs. Thatcher's reputation as a warrior-queen and Mr. Foot's as an absent-minded professor seem to be more important to voters this year than their respective positions on

unemployment and nuclear disarmament.

This is also a campaign of unusually abusive language, which some attribute to the Americanization of British politics. Perhaps unmoved by Tory suggestions that he was a closet pacifist, the usually gentle Mr. Foot launched an astonishingly violent attack on Lord Hallam, the elderly and much-loved Lord Chancellor, accusing him of having been unconcerned in 1938 about the threat of Nazism. Then Denis Healey, Labor's deputy leader, stunned everyone last week by injecting the Falkland war into the campaign with a personal attack on Mrs. Thatcher as a "Prime Minister who glories in slaughter" and who used the war for political advantage. Even the Laborites refused to endorse that kind of language. The Conservatives have been unusually tough, too, especially in a series of newspaper ads suggesting that voters would sign all their rights away if they marked their ballots with an "x" for the Labor candidate.

But even if the Marquis of Queensberry rules have been bent a little and the role of the image-merchants has grown, this campaign is thoroughly British in its scale and its sobriety. It is, in other words, about as American as a garden party.

Green Beret Counterinsurgency Forces Will Also Quest for Hearts and Minds

Trying New Tactics in Search Of Salvadoran Military Gains

By HYDREW MIDDLETON

Indications that the Administration intends to follow a tougher military and political line against the guerrillas in El Salvador have raised the prospect of greater use of special counterinsurgency tactics. The Pentagon last week announced it would be sending 100 Green Berets from its Special Forces to train the Salvadoran military and that counterinsurgency would be emphasized.

The Americans will also train a rapid reaction battalion of 1,100 men for the Salvadoran army. Three such battalions already exist, but their effectiveness has been limited by the guerrillas' superb intelligence network. With the help of peasants, they are able to receive news of the army's approach in time to fade away.

Washington also announced that four Salvadoran light-infantry units, each with 350 men, would be trained in Honduras. They will be taught to maneuver and fight with a minimum of heavy weapons to improve their chances of catching up with the guerrillas.

However, many American officers with experience in

Central America feel that regular troops should be augmented by small but hard-hitting special counterinsurgency units. They would be trained to attack deep inside territory where the guerrillas are active, using new communications equipment, sensors and advanced weaponry. The object would be to destroy the guerrillas' command and communications structure while organizing resistance to them among the peasants.

Training these units and implementing the program will not be easy, a senior American officer conceded. The new Salvadoran Defense Minister, Gen. Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, has been on the job only a few weeks. One of his main tasks is to shake up his own command structure so that the new tactics can be used effectively. Also, to obtain vital cooperation in the countryside, the military must overcome resentment and fear engendered by memories of thousands of dead civilians and the continuing killings by right-wing death squads.

This month, the army plans to try to seize the initiative by attacking guerrilla camps in the rich agricultural provinces of Usulután and San Vicente and following up with civic action to help win over the peasants. At the mo-

ment, one officer pointed out, many civilians are disillusioned with the guerrillas in regions they have held for a time. The guerrillas customarily burn buses and trucks, destroy coffee and cotton crops and wreck farm machinery. Salvadoran and American officers believe they can build on such civilian resentment.

Special counterinsurgency forces require extensive training in the use of advanced communications and electronic tracking devices. With only 55 instructors in El Salvador, it could have taken years to train effective counterinsurgency units, but the 100 Green Berets who are to be added in Honduras have improved the outlook for relatively early results. However, some officers believe as many as 500 advisers are needed.

Let 'Em Eat Snake

In addition, the Salvadoran officers who regularly attend the United States armed forces schools in Panama are exposed to a curriculum that includes classic counterinsurgency tactics such as small-group operations, including ambush; long-range patrols, and the demolition and sabotage of enemy equipment. The schools also teach individuals and small groups how to live off the jungle and to know, for example, which snakes are edible and how they should be cooked.

But to be effective, American officers point out, these operations should be accompanied by programs to improve the daily life and increase the political freedom of civilians caught up in the rebellion. American advisers emphasize that their students must abide by the Geneva Conventions on treatment of prisoners and must respect human rights in their operations.

These instructions, if followed, would rule out following the example of Guatemalan counterinsurgency forces, which have scored real albeit bloody victories. Left-wing insurgents, who last year held most of the Guatemalan northwest, have been dispersed. Many have fled to Mexico. About 100,000 Guatemalans armed with machetes, pistols and rifles have been enlisted in a civil defense force to protect villages and farms.

Small patrols of counterinsurgency troops, well trained and armed, have penetrated guerrilla lines in successful but brutal operations. Civilians suspected of sympathizing with the guerrillas have been shot out of hand. Guatemalan refugees reaching Mexico report that whole villages have been wiped out and women and children butchered. The Pentagon and the Administration clearly could not be associated with such tactics, United States officers declare.

Over all, the history of counterinsurgency has been uneven. The British used the methods successfully in Malaya against the Chinese Communists and their Malayan allies, and they have had limited successes in Northern Ireland. In Vietnam, results varied from place to place; successes tended to evaporate when the Americans directing counterinsurgency operations returned to the United States.

Success in El Salvador is likely to hinge on the American advisers' ability to overcome longstanding conservatism and inexperience in the Salvadoran military, notably by forcing substantial changes in the command structure — no easy task. But in the present stalemate, counterinsurgency forces, once trained, may be the only way to achieve solid military gains.

Suddenly, Little-Known Rebels Force Grim Choices for Peru

By EDWARD SCHUMACHER

LIMA, Peru — The butt of political jokes here two years ago was a tiny band of leftists that drove around town crammed into a red Volkswagen, flipping dynamite sticks at embassies and private companies. The group, which called itself Shining Path, made more noise than damage.

No one is laughing anymore. Shining Path has gone on to black out this capital twice and turn parts of the high Andes into a virtual war zone. It has assassinated local officials, massacred villagers and provoked the democratic Government of President Fernando Belaúnde Terry into calling out the army and periodically suspending civil liberties, as he did last week, when he declared a 60-day nationwide state of emergency.

For all their impact, little is known about the guerrillas. They make rare statements and have given no interviews. Amid the speculation, one thing is clear: Shining Path is like no other major guerrilla force ever seen in Latin America. Its actions often seem so irrational that observers here, ranging from Western diplomats to Marxist politicians, describe the Path as being like the Pol Pot guerrillas in Cambodia.

Government officials and Western diplomats put the strength of the guerrillas at between 1,000 and 2,000 with perhaps an equal number of less active supporters. They get no known support from abroad, and do not appear to seek it. In a pamphlet issued last July, the guerrillas called themselves "a new type of Marxist-Leninist-Maoist party." They show no reverence for Fidel Castro, a paragon for most Latin revolutionaries, and among the embassies at which they have thrown dynamite are the Chinese and Soviet. They have condemned China and the Soviet Union, as well as all of Peru's many Marxist parties, as "revisionist."

One of their two guiding spirits is Juan Carlos Mariátegui, a Peruvian leftist writer of the 1930's whose sayings are still widely cited here. It is from his principal work, "Seven Essays of the Peruvian Reality," that the guerrillas draw their name as the "Shining Path to revolution." Their second guide is the Mao Zedong of the Chinese Cultural Revolution. Captured Shining Path guerrillas jailed on a prison island in the bay here hold daily rallies chanting, "Viva Mao and the Gang of Four."

In the Sierras, a sparse, treeless region of great Indian poverty, the Path has slaughtered cattle, stolen food and blown up bridges and power lines — not the usual way to win support. They have told peasants to raise only what food they can eat, and have tried to enforce a ban on selling crops to the cities.

Their strategy, as explained in the July pamphlet, is to win the countryside, economically strangle the cities,

and then take them over. Violence is legitimate politics. Their fervor scares even conventional Marxists. "There is a dictatorial logic," said Javier Díez Canseco, a Congressman and unofficial spokesman for the Marxist left.

It was on Mr. Belaúnde's inauguration day in 1980, after 12 years of military rule, that Shining Path announced it was going underground to combat the Government. It was then just another Marxist splinter group. The Path was founded in the 1960's at the University of Huamanga in Ayacucho, a department capital 250 miles southeast of here that is now the center of the insurgency. The university, founded several years earlier, introduced the leftist revolutionary ideas that were sweeping Latin campuses to an isolated region that still largely lacks electricity and has no paved road out. It is questionable to what extent the student recruits, most of them drawn from the surrounding countryside, knew how to deal with the new ideas. "They cite disconnected phrases of rhetoric like automatons," said one political scientist.

Shining Path is unusual among Latin revolutionary movements in that most of its leaders are not drawn from parlor society. Many are from the lower middle class, the bright son or daughter (many of the guerrillas are women) sent to college by an economically struggling family. Some come from Lima, where they were unable to get into the highly competitive universities. Many of the newer recruits are ambitious local peasants and high school students.

An Economic and Racial Appeal

The Path's ideological leader is said to be Abimael Guzmán, a 48-year-old former philosophy professor at the university. Mr. Guzmán is reported seen in different mountain villages, but he suffers from arthritis and a bad case of psoriasis, a skin disease associated with nerves that may be debilitating him.

Julio César Mezzich, a 36-year-old former professor at the university, is said to be emerging as the military leader. Mr. Mezzich is an exception in that he comes from a wealthy Lima family, but he went to the mountains to do social work, married a mountain woman and learned Kechua, the Indian tongue.

Part of the Path's appeal is economic, according to Luis Millones, a former anthropology professor at Huamanga and author of the most authoritative study on the guerrillas. Peru is suffering a severe recession. The Sierras, long neglected by the central Government, suffer even more, though the last military Government dismantled large haciendas and distributed the land.

Another part of the guerrillas' appeal is racial. Mr. Millones said. The highland Indians, descendants of the once mighty Incas, still hold traces of resentment toward the white Spanish descendants who, with increasing difficulty, run the country from Lima.



Government soldier on patrol in Ayacucho, Peru.

The Nation

Dueling for Dollars Begins In the House

So far, the White House and Congress have been warring over the broad outlines of a spending and taxing plan for 1984. Last week, the House last week moved the battle onto a tougher field — the specifics.

In acting on the first of 13 appropriations for Government operations in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1, the representatives demonstrated a fine sensitivity to the power of the veto politics President Reagan has promised to play, and to their own prospects at the polls. Democrats struggled to roll back cuts in programs for the needy while avoiding the big-spend label Republicans have so often managed to pin on them. Republicans circled warily in search of tactics to hold down increases without making themselves and their party seem heartless.

In the case of the \$54.4 billion spending bill for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and several independent agencies that passed last week, the outcome was compromise. Though the bill is \$9.6 billion bigger than President Reagan would like, costlier provisions were rejected by the Democratic leadership. Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the Republican whip, called the measure "not primary veto bait at this point."

Such gentlemanly agreement seems less likely on taxes. As Democrats caucused on how to limit the third stage of the tax cut promoted by President Reagan in 1981, Senator Bob Dole, the Kansas Republican who is chairman of the Finance Committee, threatened to bottle up revenue bills if House and Senate conferees meeting this week set overall spending and revenue targets that include "huge tax increases" or tampering with the July cut. "The result," Mr. Dole said, "may be no revenue increase at all."

That, of course, is what President Reagan would prefer. The Administration's economic plan calls for recovery to lift the Federal budget out of its deficit doldrums. Last week, there was again evidence that recovery is here and again questions about its strength. The Government's Index of leading indicators rose 1.1 percent in April, for the 10th consecutive monthly increase. But unemployment showed only marginal improvement in May, dropping 0.1 percentage point, to 10 percent. In a typical recovery, the size of the labor force rises quickly early on; there has been little change.

When Uncle Sam Gets a Lemon

Critics have long maintained that too many purveyors of military gear are more concerned with megaprofits than with building weapons that work. Last week the Pentagon's No. 2 civilian told a conference of defense contractors that tighter quality controls could reduce the cost of produc-



W. Paul Thayer

ing ships, tanks and warplanes a whopping 10 percent to 30 percent.

"Every time there is a story about hardware that doesn't make the grade," said W. Paul Thayer, chairman of the LTV Corporation until last January, when he was sworn in as Deputy Secretary of Defense, "our credibility is eroded." Also speaking from experience, Rear Adm. Frank C. Collins Jr., director of quality assurance for the Defense Logistics Agency, the sponsor of the conference, suggested the problem is widespread because United States manufacturers routinely churn out slipshod goods whether the product is cut to military specifications or destined for civilian shelves.

The conference, called Bottom Line II, was held at a time when Congress has in its sights the Reagan Administration's \$94.1 billion arms budget for fiscal year 1984 and, presumably, might be impressed by flashes of Pentagon concern for cost efficiency. Roy A. Anderson, chairman of the Lockheed Corporation, one of many executives who offered restrained mea culpas, asserted that some boardroom commanders had been shirking their duties. The military, too, shouldered some blame. Gen. Paul X. Kelley, the nominee for the next Commandant of the Marine

Corps, said that "we have been deficient in defining what our requirements are."

Final 'No' on Abscam Appeals

Four former members of Congress ran out of places to take their Abscam appeals last week. Without comment, the Supreme Court refused to consider the convictions of ex-Representatives Raymond F. Lederer and Michael J. Myers of Pennsylvania, John M. Murphy of New York, and Frank Thompson Jr. of New Jersey. The defendants — among the Justice Department's 19 catches in its controversial political corruption investigation — could ask the Court to reconsider, but it almost never reverses itself on such matters.

The convictions of the seven, who are due to begin serving prison terms this month, were upheld in a single opinion last fall by a Federal appeals court. Mr. Murphy said that while he was "shaken" by the High Court's decision, he remained "convinced that God and justice will ultimately extricate me from the Abscam snakepit." In their separate appeals, all seven defendants argued that the Justice Department's tactics — which included the parading of well-rehearsed bagmen and bogus Arab sheiks before hidden cameras — had been outrageously unfair and had singled out unsuspecting, heretofore incorruptible men.

Appeals by three other former members of Congress — ex-Representatives Richard Kelly of Florida and John W. Jearett of Florida and former New Jersey Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr. — are pending. Mr. Kelly's conviction was overturned by a Federal trial judge but was reinstated last month by an appeals-court panel.

F.B.I. Liability For Violence

Many civil rights workers were convinced during the 1960's that the Federal Bureau of Investigation often ignored and sometimes even encouraged violence against them.

Last week in Kalamazoo, Mich., a Federal judge found that in one case at least, such fears were well founded. Judge Richard A. Enslen ruled that the F.B.I. was liable for the severe beating that Walter Bergman, a Freedom Rider, suffered at the hands of Ku Klux Klan members in 1961. The bureau knew through an informer when and where Mr. Bergman and others would be attacked in Birmingham, Ala., Judge Enslen said, but did nothing to prevent the assault and actually encouraged the informer to participate in it to protect his cover. Damages in the case are to be set at a separate trial.

Mr. Bergman, now 83 years old and confined to a wheelchair, saw signs of progress in the decision. "We have a better America in 1983 than we had in 1961," he said. No such testimonies were forthcoming from the plaintiffs in a similar suit against the F.B.I. The week before the Bergman ruling, a Federal judge in Ann Arbor, Mich., found that the bureau was not responsible for the 1965 murder of Viola Liuzzo, a civil rights worker from Detroit who was killed on an Alabama road by a bullet fired from a car in which four Klansmen rode.

One of the four was Gary Thomas Rowe, the same informer involved in the Bergman case, and Mrs. Liuzzo's children contended that the Government should have known Mr. Rowe had a penchant for violence, and acted to prevent the shooting. The Government said it was not responsible for the actions of someone who was, in effect, a contractor.

It Still Pays to Live in Alaska

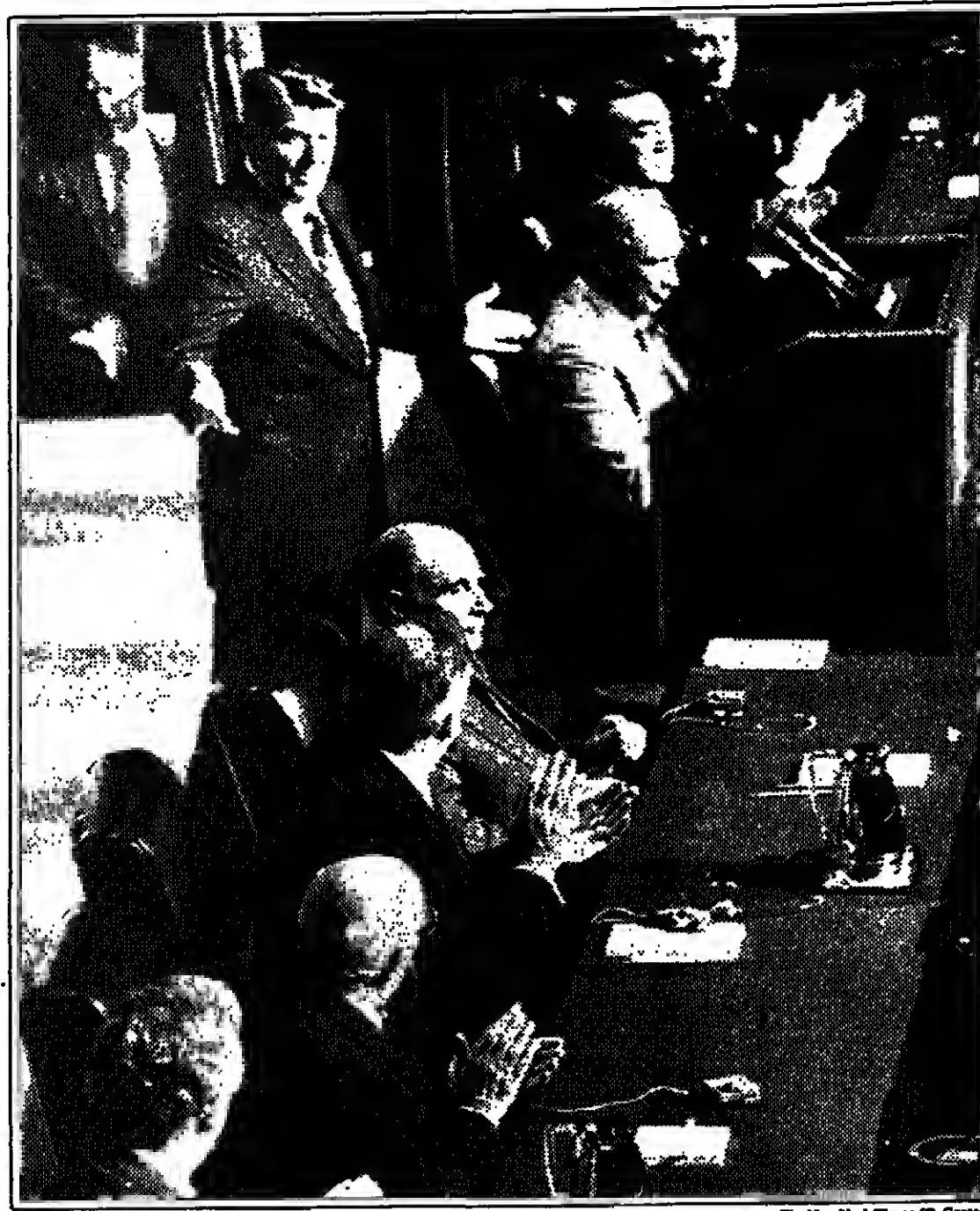
A legislative deadline for scrapping Alaska's cash "dividend" program came and went last week, so the state's 450,000 residents are once again in line for a share of the black gold that's been pumped up from the North Slope oil fields.

Last year, every Alaskan who had lived in the state for at least six months got nearly \$1,000, using up almost \$480 million of a special oil-tax fund; this year's per-head share will be nearer \$350. Gov. Bill Sheffield, among other officials, wanted to do away with the giveback altogether, but the Legislature balked. Aside from concerns about Washington cutting back on Federal aid or limiting its authority to tax natural resources, the Governor argued that spending on anything other than such essentials as roads and bridges wasn't smart at a time of dwindling oil revenues. The program's defenders, including Jay S. Hammond, Governor Sheffield's predecessor and an originator of the cash payment scheme, maintained that keeping the money would only lead to make-work and a fatter bureaucracy.

Michael Wright, Caroline Rand Herron and Carlyle C. Douglas

After Williamsburg, President Faces Renewed Budget Battles

Capitol Hill May Be a Tougher Summit



President Reagan with summit leaders after he delivered joint statement in Williamsburg, Va.

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN

WASHINGTON — Here are two incidents about President Reagan's performance at last week-end's economic summit.

Story A: After landing in Williamsburg, Va., Friday afternoon, Mr. Reagan conferred with aides about the arrival of the summit leaders the next day. The aides left the President to dine alone and spend the evening with a stack of briefing material. The next morning, he was asked at breakfast if he had gotten through the material.

"Oh, no," he replied. "I put them aside and spent the evening with Julie Andrews." Mr. Reagan, it turned out, occupied himself on the eve of the summit with "The Sound of Music" on television. White House officials explained that he had not seen it before.

Story B: Before going to his first dinner with summit participants, Mr. Reagan found his advisers divided over whether to press for a statement of solidarity on arms talks with the Soviet Union. Secretary of State George P. Shultz suggested the

President wait and see if a consensus emerged. At dinner, Mr. Reagan took eight pages of notes. He informed Mr. Shultz that there was indeed general agreement on issuing a statement.

The next morning quibbles were raised. White House aides feared the agreement was unraveling. Turning to his colleagues, Mr. Reagan appealed for unity. A security statement, he argued, would pressure Moscow to negotiate seriously in Geneva. The eyes of the world were on Williamsburg, he said at last. His plea carried the day.

Not surprisingly, the White House felt the President deserved high marks for achieving statements at Williamsburg reflecting the Administration's views in both the security and economic areas. More interesting in terms of Mr. Reagan himself, though, is the way Story A and Story B fit together. They seem to show that in foreign policy he has developed the same comfortable mixture of instinct, self-confidence and remarkable indifference to detail that has characterized his handling of domestic issues.

White House officials say that Mr. Reagan prepared for Williamsburg more carefully and exten-

sively than for previous summits. But they agree that it was his poise, good humor and simple convictions that scored points. All last week, they savored the favorable notices Mr. Reagan seemed to be getting, especially in Europe. They were also pondering what would happen to the glow of Williamsburg when he turned his attention again to the messy budget battles ahead.

Would Mr. Reagan's geniality, they wondered, continue to serve him at home as he and his aides gird for confrontations on Capitol Hill? Would he be able to keep his own camp together, even if it meant fighting spending for the environment, housing and education? Would he succeed in wooing back the disaffected blue-collar constituents essential to a credible re-election strategy?

Beneath the surface, the international economic gathering actually went far in illustrating Mr. Reagan's domestic difficulties. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, for example, was the main defender of the President's projections of high budget deficits for years ahead. At meeting after meeting, Mr. Regan said he explained that the political stalemate on Capitol Hill had blocked action to bring the deficits down.

"We also then explained that there is very little linkage between deficits and interest rates, that the evidence simply isn't there," Mr. Regan told reporters. He acknowledged that his listeners didn't seem impressed. Perhaps they had been listening not to him but to Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, who wrote in The New York Times last week that the "basic reason" for high interest rates and the overvalued dollar was "the prospect of large future budget deficits."

By all accounts, President Reagan had received a heavy dose of criticism for American deficits at the summit sessions. Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said that American interest rate policies were "clearly opposed by everyone."

High-Altitude Aims

Asked if he or other summit leaders had changed views as a result of their high-altitude exchanges, Mr. Reagan said: "Not really." In fact, aides back in Washington last week described the President and his top advisers as being confident, perhaps even cocky, in their judgment that they could best the Congress in upcoming veto battles. "He really has no choice if he's going to be consistent," said a White House official, commenting on Mr. Reagan's plan to veto spending or tax measures that exceed his limits. "We went through confrontations for eight years in California, and it didn't hurt him a bit."

House and Senate conferees meet this week to reconcile differences between the House and Senate budget plans. Neither is acceptable to Mr. Reagan. Each one contains more tax increases, more nonmilitary spending and less military spending than he would like. For the first time, it looks like Mr. Reagan and his legislative strategists will be genuinely aloof from the formal setting of spending ceilings and revenue targets.

In the next few weeks, Mr. Reagan plans to take his show on the road to fund-raising events in Minnesota, Mississippi, Illinois and California. Some Administration officials had predicted that he would emerge from the summit chastened about his economic programs. Now the spirit of Williamsburg, which had been advertised in advance as one of conciliation and consciousness-raising among the allies, is being interpreted in the White House, rightly or wrongly, as a vindication of Mr. Reagan's uncompromising approach on budget matters. In his national radio address yesterday, he lauded the summit, promising to carry forward its tone in dealing with Congress. But his strongest language by far came in the reiteration of his veto threats. "Let there be no misunderstanding," Mr. Reagan said. "We don't need tax increases, we need spending restraint."

Senate Panel Will Try Again This Week to Agree on School Prayer

'Social Issues' Reheated To Warm Up the G.O.P.

By STEVEN R. ROBERTS

WASHINGTON — Twice recently a Senate subcommittee scheduled sessions to draft a constitutional amendment that would permit organized prayer in public schools. Both meetings were canceled when the White House and Senator Orrin G. Hatch, the Utah Republican who heads the panel, could not agree on a proposal.

The divisions among supporters of legalized prayer persist, but another meeting of the Senate panel is planned for Thursday. In addition, Senate leaders have promised to hold a floor debate on the issue of legalized abortion this month, perhaps as early as this week.

As these events indicate, the "social issues" are emerging again on Capitol Hill.

For the first two years of the Reagan Presidency, conservatives unsuccessfully fought to push their agenda of moral causes through Congress. Their chances for success seem even smaller now. Nevertheless, the conservative cadres are determined to force Congress to confront these issues once again. With the 1984 elections only 17 months away, the White House is happy to go along.

From President Reagan's viewpoint, advancing the "social issues" is a way of wooing some key voter groups: ethnic Catholics in the North, evangelical Protestants in the South and Hispanic people in the Southwest. Representative Tony Coelho of California, who runs the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, assessed the White House strategy this way: "They're trying to reidentify with their 1980 voters and get them back into their column again." Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a Connecticut Republican, added: "Reagan obviously feels the religious issue is one of his strongest wickets. I expect to see his biggest push on that — the whole element of binding government and religion."

As part of his drive to tap religious feelings for his political cause, the President has also endorsed a proposal to provide tax credits for parents who enroll their children in private schools.

The measure has virtually no chance of becoming law; Mr. Reagan's position thus encourages the widely held belief that he seems more interested in scoring political points with the "social

issues" than in actually passing legislation. Seldom has the President bent arms or cashed chips in pursuit of votes for these measures, and he is expected to keep his efforts on a rhetorical plane. A Republican aide in the Senate noted, "The Administration doesn't like the President climbing on wagons as they're going over the cliff."

After the 1980 elections, advocates of the "social issues" proclaimed that a conservative tide was rolling over the country. But their ability to pass legislation was thwarted for several reasons, including fragmentation in their own ranks.

Compromise is the essence of successful law-making on Capitol Hill, but these issues engender such strong emotions that accommodation becomes virtually impossible. "These are clearly not matters on which you can split the difference," said a Republican staff member. "You've got people involved who believe in absolute legal or constitutional or moral rights."

Moreover, many voters, and lawmakers, who felt comfortable espousing general moral principles turned distinctly uncomfortable when faced with proposals that would translate those principles into binding standards of behavior.

"Americans generally don't like intrusions into their private lives," noted Representative James M. Shannon, Democrat of Massachusetts, a Catholic who has been attacked by church officials in recent campaigns because of his pro-choice stand on abortion. "There's no consensus when you run into the details."

Passions Aren't Burning

A third factor that lessened the fervor for "social issues" was the recession. "I don't see a lot of burning passion on these issues," said Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the Republican whip. "The economy has just been all-encompassing."

Still, these issues and the attendant controversies are likely to recur in a number of forms. On school prayer, Senator Hatch backs an amendment that would permit silent devotion and allow religious groups to use public school facilities for meetings. As a Mormon, the Senator is sensitive to the problems of religious minorities, and he does not want pupils to be embarrassed by public prayers. He also does not like the idea of a state-written prayer, and he believes that only an amendment sanctioning silent prayer has any chance for passage.

But the Hatch compromise does not seem to please either side. The White House and its more ardent allies continue to favor an amendment that would permit public, organized prayer. To the American Civil Liberties Union, any sort of prayer amounts to an official sanction of religion and is thus unacceptable.

In another attempt at compromise, Senator Hatch has sponsored a constitutional amendment that would simply overturn the Supreme Court decision of 1973 that legalized abortion, leaving further legislation to the states and the Federal Government. This proposal has also drawn fire from all camps.

Many opponents of abortion hold out for a much tougher proposal that would ban the procedure outright and leave no room for local option. Advocates of a woman's right to choose abortion favor the status quo and reject any further restrictions.

For the last several years, Congress has adopted a rider banning the use of Medicaid funds to finance abortion.

Representative Henry J. Hyde, the Illinois Republican who sponsored the original amendment, is now pushing another bill that would make the ban permanent. A similar battle is brewing over a proposal to ban the use of Federal health insurance for abortions.

Meanwhile, advocates of the pro-choice position on abortion are looking for a new cause that can keep their members stirred up and their treasuries full. So they are planning a full-scale drive to repeal the Hyde amendment and restore Medicaid funding for abortions.

For now, the least heated of the "social issues" is school busing.

The Senate passed a bill last year that would limit a court's right to order busing as a remedy for segregation, and similar legislation could pop up again. But in private, the overwhelming desire on Capitol Hill is for busing restrictions, like the rest of the social issues, to simply disappear.



Broder/David S. Broder

Japan's Big New Test in 256K Chips

By STEVE LOHR

BORDERED by majestic hills and mountains that are the work of volcanic rumblings of eons past, this verdant plain on the southern Japanese island of Kyushu seems a portrait of benign tranquility. Yet it is from here that Japan developed and built what has become the symbol of its mighty semiconductor industry — the 64K random access memory chip.

It is also the point from which the giants of Japan's chip industry will be bringing forth a new generation of computer memories — and entering a battle that could be a decisive one in the war with American chip makers for technological supremacy. After years of research, the Japanese are now beginning to ship the highly touted 256K RAM, a computer chip with four times the memory power of the 64K and one that many believe will soon flourish into a \$3 billion business.

But all the interest and worry in the United States about Japan's success in the 64K market — and its headstart in the 256K business — has tended to obscure other facts and trends that bode the notion of Japan as an indomitable force in the semiconductor industry.

"The Japanese have not yet done well in the newer product areas," said John J. Lazio Jr., senior technology analyst at Hambrecht & Quist, a San Francisco investment banking firm. "But the Japanese take one product at a time and then move onto the next. So American semiconductor companies do have reason to be concerned." That may be. But for now the Japanese are not without problems. The timing of the shift to full-scale 256K production will be especially tricky. Japanese companies such as NEC, Hitachi and Fujitsu, which have poured large sums into 64K manufacturing operations, have not yet recovered those investments. What's more, although they have made big strides in large-scale memories, the Japanese are laggards in other semiconductor products. American semiconductor makers, for example, are well ahead in logic chips, which perform arithmetic functions, such as the microprocessor.

Accordingly, Dataquest Inc., a California market research firm, estimated that the United States chip industry still accounted for about 43 percent of the \$14.5 billion global semiconductor market last year while Japanese companies could claim 34 percent of the world market and only 10 percent of the American market.

Moreover, the semiconductor industry is expected to drift increasingly toward custom-designed chips and away from Japan's traditional strength of mass-market high-volume products. By 1990, some analysts predict that custom chips will represent more than half of the industry's production, compared with one-fourth today. Making custom chips requires prowess in computer software, strong marketing efforts and close relations with customers. These are areas in which American industry is particularly strong.

Whether the Japanese can capture the evolving 256K

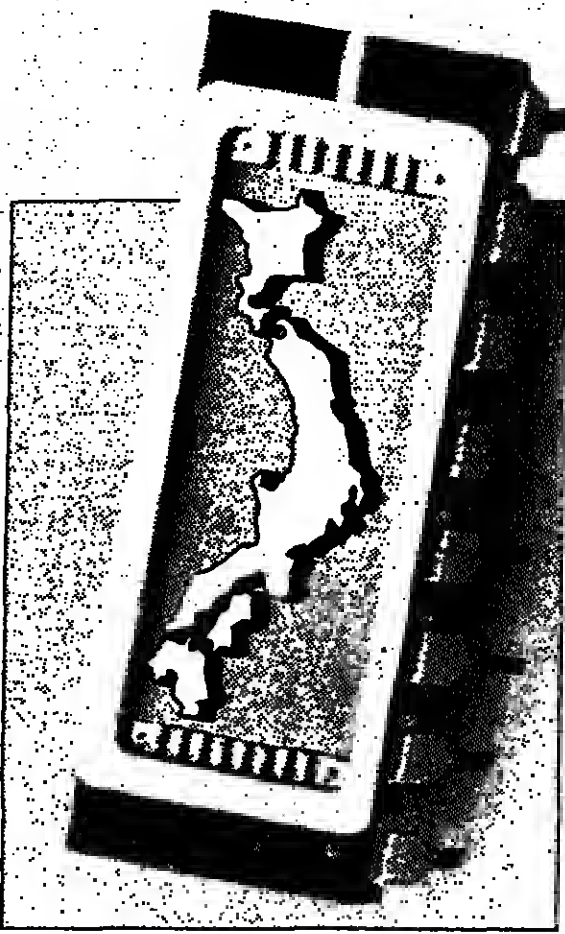
After a fast start, the Japanese find that mass production is not enough.

market remains perhaps the biggest question mark. But to hear it in Tokyo, the Japanese have already won the 256K battle. "In terms of production efficiency, the Japanese will be even further ahead at the start of commercial production of the 256K than they were in the 64K," said Richard E. May, vice president of Dataquest Inc. in Tokyo. "They are extremely well-positioned." Adds another analyst: "It's over in the 256K even before it has really started."

Silicon Valley executives see it differently. In the 64K, they explain, the Japanese producers essentially packed more memory cells on a design similar to the previous generation chip, the 16K. The design problem in the 256K, they add, will be more difficult and efficient manufacturing will present new challenges as well. In short, the American industry's lagging position in the 64K will not necessarily handicap it in the next level of large-scale memory chips.

Japanese semiconductor officials agree with much of that analysis but doubt the conclusion — namely, that Silicon Valley will prevail in the 256K. "I think we will do well in this next generation of chips, as we did in the 64K," said Masao Suzuki, president of the NEC Corporation's Kyushu operations, "and for much the same reasons."

The Japanese certainly took the 64K market by storm. They won the lion's share of the 64K market thanks to superior production efficiency. Their chip design may not have been a work of art, but Japanese chips were more reliable and manufactured at lower cost than those of their American rivals.



The New York Times/Steve Lohr

In Kyushu, the NEC Corporation, Japan's largest semiconductor maker, has three plants that are the source of 65 percent of the company's worldwide production of integrated circuits. That included about 80 percent of the 64K RAM's, capable of storing more than 64,000 bits of data. The Japanese hold about 70 percent of the global market for 64K RAMs.

The market for the commodity-type memory chips that the Japanese concerns make so profitably will remain sizable for the foreseeable future. Yet the Japanese strategy of concentrating on one product — building up capacity and driving down prices to gain a large share of a particular market before moving on — leaves it weak in many segments of the semiconductor business.

This has given American companies opportunities, even in Japan. For example, Intel's sales in Japan increased 80 percent last year, to an estimated \$80 million, largely on the strength of its EPROM (erasable programmable read-only memory). These devices allow the user to write programming into the chip as though it were a piece of paper. "In the high-density EPROM market, we are clearly the leaders," said Takhiro Kamo, President of Intel Japan Ltd.

But there have been a flurry of recent entries in the EPROM market by Japanese companies. "We're concerned that EPROM may be the next product the Japanese are targeting," said William V. Rapp, commercial counselor of the American Embassy in Tokyo.

In the view of some analysts, that concern is justified. "The EPROM is where the Japanese thrust is now," said Mr. Lazio of Hambrecht & Quist. Mr. Lazio, who is familiar with the Japanese semiconductor industry, explains that Japan has only recently become a major player in the equipment markets in which EPROMs are widely used, such as personal computers, word processors and video games. Yet now, with the domestic demand growing rapidly, Japanese companies like NEC and Mitsubishi are moving aggressively in the field of EPROMs, which are more difficult to design and manufacture than dynamic RAMs.

In the move from the 64K to the 256K chip, timing will be all for the Japanese companies since the larger capacity integrated circuit will make the smaller one obsolete.

The timetable for profitability on the 64K, most analysts say, is as follows: This year Japanese producers should begin making money on the basis of operating costs. Sometime next year they should break even on a total cost basis (includes research and development spending and other costs). Then, how much money they make on the 64K depends on when the 256K replaces it.

The operating and total-cost break-even points naturally vary from one company to the next. Hitachi and NEC, the two front-runners, are currently making pretax operating profits of about 10 percent on their 64K business, estimates Darrell E. Whitten, an analyst for Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Ltd. in Japan. On the other hand, the OKI Electric Industry Company had its 64K production brought to a virtual halt by a fire late last year that closed operations at its Miyazaki plant for about three months.

ery even further, as G.M. and Ford announced new incentives for small-car buyers.

As the economic summit talks ended at Williamsburg, leaders of the industrial democracies agreed in greater "convergence" on economic policies and more consultations. They also called for an attack on trade barriers and moves to continue lowering inflation and interest rates. But, as is common at such gatherings, the participants did not outline specific measures they would take to achieve their goals. On monetary reform, the leaders endorsed the possibility of holding an international conference "in due course." This was a victory for the French, who want to abandon today's floating rate system for the fixed rates of yesterday.

One worry that the summit leaders could almost ignore this year was oil prices, which are stabilizing. And several economists said they believed the OPEC agreement would hold for at least a year. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries cut prices by \$5 a barrel, to \$29, 10 weeks ago. Further cuts and even a phasing-out of the price were expected in some quarters. Iraq and Iran, however, were said to be breaking the cartel rules and discounting.

At home, a four-week surge in the

Commercial production of the 256K is expected to begin early next year. But at present, analysts say that genuine mass production, with the big companies producing a few hundred thousand chips a month, will not begin until early 1985. "The Japanese should still have a long window yet in the 64K," said Thomas R. Zengabe, senior consultant at IRI Inc., a Tokyo research firm. "And that will enable them to get back the money they put into the 64K."

In the coming battle for market share, as in the past, the Japanese companies will rely on production efficiency and quality as their principal weapons. One big edge Japanese producers have had over their American rivals in 64K production, enabling them to make fewer defective chips at lower cost, is that their plants have fewer people.

There are two main reasons for the higher level of automation in Japan. First, the Japanese industry did not choose to produce offshore in cheap labor nations to the extent that many American companies did. Accordingly, with relatively high-cost labor at home, the economic incentive to automate was greater in Japan. Second, because the Japanese decided to focus on a few products and make vast numbers of them, automation was made easier due to the uniformity of the operation.

The result is that the Japanese facilities have fewer bodies stirring up dust, which means fewer defective chips. NEC and Hitachi are considered the best at eliminating defects.

In Kumamoto City, Mr. Suzuki, the head of NEC's Kyushu operations, explained something about how such results are achieved. Automation is a key part. From 1970 to 1981, NEC's payroll in Kyushu increased to 2,900 from 1,500 while its semiconductor production multiplied twentyfold. "The reason for that is our high level of automation," he said.

Mr. Suzuki, a 58-year-old engineer-turned-manager, guides a visitor through the facility to illustrate his point. In his view, management is a continuing effort to take people out of the production process wherever possible. That even includes the loading area, where trucks bring in supplies and cart away finished goods. Now, that area is automated and computer-controlled, with little trays on chain belts carrying things away. Last year, 22 people worked on all three shifts in the loading area. Today, thanks to the machines, only 9 are needed.

The Economy

As a manager, Mr. Suzuki says that simplifying the tasks that the workers perform is extremely important in keeping reject rates down at NEC, by minimizing the chance of worker error. The attitude of Japanese workers, he adds, helps in this regard.

Still, much of what has happened at the plant seems to be a gradual process of streamlining and simplifying tasks until a machine can do them, and then bringing in the machine.

Once the manufacturing process is sufficiently automated, it can be exported to overseas operations. In the face of trade tensions centered on Japanese exports, the semiconductor companies have moved much more quickly

The Japanese strategy of concentrating on one product leaves it weak in many of the semiconductor areas.

than their peers in autos and steel in setting up plants abroad.

"We have to produce overseas," said Tomihiko Matsuura, the NEC director in charge of semiconductor operations. "We have no choice." At present, the Kyushu operation ships four million chips a month in its foreign subsidiaries — it will soon be setting one up in Roseville, Calif. — for assembly after the crucial clean room steps are completed.

"At first, we will send chips from Kyushu to Roseville," Mr. Suzuki said. "But later, all the functions will be transferred to California."

THE CHIP: A MATTER OF NATIONAL SECURITY?

Should the Government step in to help the United States semiconductor industry compete against the Japanese, who receive some help from their Government? Many proposals have been made for this, but so far little action has been taken.

In what may be the most recent idea, the Defense Department is considering setting up a research project to develop advanced memory chips. If the effort were undertaken, according to sources close to the Defense Department, it might attempt to leapfrog the coming generation of memory chips, the 256K RAM, and probably even the one after that — the million bit RAM, and aim at development of a 4 million bit RAM.

The Defense Department already has under way a big program to develop high-speed electronic circuits, primarily for military use, and it recently announced an increase in funding to develop advanced computer systems, partly in effort to counter Japan's so-called Fifth Generation project, which aims to develop high-speed computers with artificial intelligence.

Defense has typically ignored memory development, however, because memory chips have been considered a standard commercial product with no special military significance. But if loss of the memory market to the Japanese weakens the American semiconductor industry in general, then memory development could be considered a national security goal.

The Defense Department has held discussions with the Semiconductor Research Corporation, a group set up by semiconductor companies to finance joint research, about a memory project. It has also discussed possibly joining the corporation, according to sources in the industry and Government.

More than a year ago, Government officials were talking about restricting RAM imports on national

security grounds, but officials say that idea has been dropped for now. Also a year ago, the Justice Department began an investigation into possible price-fixing on 64K RAM's by Japanese companies. The investigation is said to be continuing although nothing has been heard from the Justice Department since then.

Some other efforts are under way on the trade front, but the progress has been slow and infuriating to some semiconductor industry executives, who think the Government should take more action to open up Japan's market to United States products.

A meeting of trade officials to discuss high technology will be held in Hawaii later this month. But discussions are likely to focus more on setting up a data gathering system to be able to monitor trade volumes and production costs to better determine whether either side is engaging in unfair practices, rather than on taking specific steps to increase American exports to Japan or limit Japanese chip exports to the United States.

To some semiconductor industry executives, that is not enough. Nine days ago, the organization authorized its lawyers to draw up a complaint to the Government charging Japan with keeping its market closed to foreign chips and asking for redress. The association will wait until after the Hawaii meeting to decide whether to actually submit the petition to the Government.

Said W. J. Sanders 3d, chairman and chief executive of Advanced Micro Devices: "In my view the U.S. government is not going to get tough with the Japanese in the present Administration. The support the Administration has in the high-tech sector is going to wither and die and we're going to find a new champion."

Andrew Pollack

WEEK IN BUSINESS

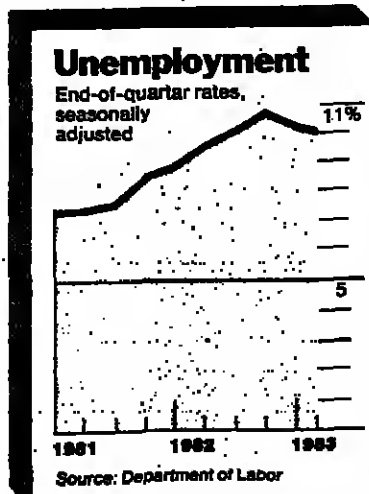
Recovery Displays A Growing Vigor

Rose statistics underscored an economy growing more vigorously. The index of leading economic indicators, designed to foretell economic activity, rose a substantial 1.1 percent in April — the 10th consecutive monthly increase. Economists hailed the rise. "The April leading indicators confirm a solid recovery that will continue through 1983," said Jerry J. Jasnowski, chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers.

There was more good news. Unemployment for the nation's civilians edged down to 10.1 percent in May — the third consecutive monthly decline. According to the Government, some 98,000 people found jobs in an improving labor market. May's jobless rate was just one-tenth of a percentage point below the April level but was the best monthly showing since a 9.9 percent unemployment rate last August. By December, joblessness had reached 10.8 percent and more than 12 million people were out of work.

The nation's improving job market may have helped loosen consumer purse strings. Major retail chains reported stronger sales in May, continuing a trend that began in January. K Mart sales gained 10.3 percent. Sears's sales were up 6.3 percent and Dayton Hudson's up a whopping 24 percent.

At the factory, business also has im-



Source: Department of Labor

proved. New orders in April gained a healthy 2.1 percent. The Commerce Department's chief economist, Robert Ormer, said the rise indicated continuing industrial strength and more jobs ahead.

Car sales picked up as well. In the last 10 days of May, the five major domestic manufacturers — General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, American Motors and Volkswagen — reported that sales were up 19.4 percent from a year ago. For the entire month, sales were up 7.3 percent. And the industry last week took steps to spur its recovery

even further, as G.M. and Ford announced new incentives for small-car buyers.

As the economic summit talks ended at Williamsburg, leaders of the industrial democracies agreed in greater "convergence" on economic policies and more consultations. They also called for an attack on trade barriers and moves to continue lowering inflation and interest rates. But, as is common at such gatherings, the participants did not outline specific measures they would take to achieve their goals. On monetary reform, the leaders endorsed the possibility of holding an international conference "in due course." This was a victory for the French, who want to abandon today's floating rate system for the fixed rates of yesterday.

One worry that the summit leaders could almost ignore this year was oil prices, which are stabilizing. And several economists said they believed the OPEC agreement would hold for at least a year. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries cut prices by \$5 a barrel, to \$29, 10 weeks ago. Further cuts and even a phasing-out of the price were expected in some quarters. Iraq and Iran, however, were said to be breaking the cartel rules and discounting.

At home, a four-week surge in the

money supply created fears that the Federal Reserve would become more restrictive, forcing interest rates up and thwarting the recovery. But when the Fed released its figures for the latest reporting week, ended Wednesday, they showed a \$400 million drop. Preston Martin, the Fed's vice chairman, said that the central bank's policy was to try to "accommodate" the current recovery without creating a new round of inflation.

The stock market seemed divided between optimism over all the signs of recovery and wariness over the direction of interest rates. At week's end, the Dow Jones industrial average closed at 1,213.04, down 3.10 points on the week. Auto stocks were strong Friday after the improved sales reports.

Management Moves: Warner Communications restructured its troubled Atari subsidiary. The home video game and home computer divisions were combined. Raymond Kasar, the unit's chairman and chief executive, retains his post but was expected to have less responsibility. Warner's chairman, Steven Ross, said the company expects to report a second-quarter loss larger than the first-quarter deficit of \$18.9 million. Reason: Atari's problems in the hotly competitive video games market.

Daniel F. Cuff

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED JUNE 3, 1983

(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg
Instinv	6,839,600	1%	+
Natcom	5,622,600	23%	+
ATT	4,785,100	65	-
ATI	4,638,100	2	+
Phil M	3,455,800	57	-
IBM	3,090,200	114	+
Chicorp	2,928,100	42	+
A Home	2,746,500	45%	+
Chrys	2,728,000	27%	+
Diam S	2,572,900	21%	-
Exxon	2,496,200	33%	-
G Mot	2,496,100	68%	+
K mart	2,207,300	31%	-
Boeing	2,037,500	43%	+
Es Kod	2,025,400	74	+

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	6914	1,368
Declines	1,055	644
Total Issues	2,190	2,209
New Highs	302	489
New Lows	6	15

VOLUME

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	321,236,930	9,378,367,118
Same Per. 1982	183,440,830	5,557,273,237

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last Change
New York Stock Exchange			

Indust	110.8	108.3	110.4	+0.18
Transp	89.0	88.2	88.8	+0.02
Util	47.4	47.0	47.1	-0.58
Finance	102.2	101.1	101.9	-0.01
Composite	95.3	93.5	95.1	-0.10

Standard & Poor's

WEEK ENDED JUNE 3, 1983

400 Indust	186.2	180.0	184.8	+0.18
20 Transp	29.4	28.5	29.2	-0.09
40 Util	55.0	54.0	54.8	-0.29
40 Finance	20.5	20.0	20.3	-0.19
500 Stocks	185.7	180.5	184.4	-0.04

Dow Jones

30 Indust	1222.4	1187.8	1213.0	-3.10
20 Transp	554.1	533.1	551.0	-6.86
15 Util	130.5	128.5	129.8	-0.51
35 Comb	481.9	467.7	478.6	+0.61

The American Stock Exchange

WEEK ENDED JUNE 3, 1983

(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg
Dunlop	3,538,100	13/16	- 1/16
Dome	1,615,300	4%	- 1/4
Cyprus	1,451,900	3	- 1/4
Wang B	1,074,400	41%	+ 1/4
Imp Ch	968,800	7%	- 1/4
Bowm	853,600	8%	+ 1/4
Int En	743,100	1%	+ 1/4
Int Sy	664,800	5	- 1/4
Gldfld	497,100	2%	- 1/4
Hokzer	493,200	17%	+ 1/4

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	413	583
Declines	389	253
Total Issues	915	920
New Highs	171	237
New Lows	4	7

VOLUME

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	42,138,285	985,823,580
Same Per. 1982	13,932,545	456,448,625

BROADWAY 80



I'm glad I changed.

WARNING — The Ministry of Health has determined that smoking is harmful to health.

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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What Price a Zimmerman?

Isidore Zimmerman hasn't had much of a life. He grew up a delinquent, was convicted of killing a cop, barely escaped electrocution, waited 24 years in prison to have his conviction overturned and 20 more years for compensation. Yet it has been his fate to dramatize two of the great social issues of his time. For two decades, he's been a walking advertisement against the death penalty. And now, at age 66, he embodies an even more difficult issue: how much is a life worth?

A judge decided last week that Mr. Zimmerman's destroyed life was worth \$1 million — covering the loss of liberty, earnings, civil rights and reputation, plus mental anguish and legal and medical expenses. But Judge Modugno of New York's Court of Claims didn't itemize his calculations or point to any formula for making them. So we are all free to second-guess, with no real help from law or philosophy: neither has truly confronted the monetary worth of flesh and blood and soul.

Like Mr. Zimmerman's judge, we can take note of certain economic facts. Suppose a man of Mr. Z.'s modest income potential had chosen in 1938 to live in prison-like penury and had salted away \$4,000 a year. At 3 percent interest for 24 years, he'd have accumulated \$142,000. If he then invested this nest egg at rising interest rates, he'd now have \$680,000.

By coincidence or not, that's just about what Mr. Zimmerman may keep of his million, after legal fees and expenses. Our calculation, of course, allows nothing for pain and suffering. But \$680,000, however determined, can be invested in an annuity for, say, 14 years, and let Mr. Z. live appreciably better than most retired persons, at about \$85,000 a year.

Fair or unfair? It's a damnably hard question, for at least two reasons.

One is the truism that life is priceless. Because we feel that no sum can fairly recompense wrongful death or injury, physical or spiritual, society shrinks

from calculating any sum. Judges and juries do decide, case by case, the worth of a negligently lost limb or life, but they are struggling with subjective values and often grave prejudices for or against the liable parties. After gauging potential earnings or pensions, how should they appraise a shattered career, or love affair?

The other obstacle is the idea of equality. Because we endow all persons with equal political rights and presume them to have equally infinite opportunity, we shrink from deciding the unequal worth of any of them. Who dares codify the undemocratic notion that a baseball pitcher's arm is "worth" more than a doorman's legs? Or that the orphaned child of a wronged industrialist is owed more than a messenger's?

Even those hard questions don't exhaust the subject. What of the unspoken appraisals in random law? We spend millions for artificial kidneys to prolong some lives — yet fear to raise the price of cars for safety features that would save others.

Or consider, with William Ruckelshaus, the once and present head of the Environmental Protection Agency, what value to give to health risks whose avoidance would raise the costs of chemicals: "If anyone who produces a chemical is required to pay for unintended health damages, society could decide to stop producing that chemical or society could develop some kind of national health insurance program. These are not the only alternatives, but they certainly are possible ones."

Mr. Ruckelshaus favors a commission of people of all kinds ("including poets, historians") to find "some universal way" to measure health hazards and what society should pay to reduce them.

Isidore Zimmerman, who once ate his "last meal" in Sing Sing, has former Governor Lehman to thank for living to be "disappointed" by his \$1 million last week. The rest of us can thank him for living out the bluntest of questions — disappointed though we're bound to be by our best answers.

Trial by (White) Jury

Must a judge sit by silent while a prosecutor does everything he can to keep blacks from serving on a jury? Yes, as the law now stands in most states. The Supreme Court ruled in 1965 that a prosecutor may use peremptory challenges to strike every prospective black juror from a case without being required to provide a nonracial reason.

Last week, dealing with a case from New York, the Court refused to re-examine that ruling. But it did sound a warning to the states: clean up your procedures to guard against this practice, pernicious, even if no longer pervasive.

The circumstances in the case were most unusual because both sides made the same argument. Lawyers for the New York Civil Liberties Union, representing Michael McCray, a convicted robber, petitioned the Court to look again at its widely criticized jury rule. Elizabeth Holtzman, the District Attorney for Brooklyn, joined them. She insisted that her prosecutors were not guilty of racial bias, but to her credit she objected to a rule that insulates them from a court's inquiry.

New York's highest court split, 4 to 3, in the McCray case. Only two Supreme Court justices voted to hear the case, but three others agreed that the issue was troublesome and important. In the face of so much doubt, how long can the 1965 rule survive?

Peremptory challenges, for which the lawyer need give no reason, have been approved since the

first Congress. They can be used even after each side has exhausted challenges for legal cause, like being related to a policeman or having a fixed opinion on the issues. Why? Opposing lawyers may harbor doubts that are hard to explain. They may fear, for instance, that a nurse would be biased in a case where medical evidence is crucial, or they may have a hunch that a law student might unduly sway other jurors.

Allowing some peremptory challenges thus fills a need for each side. Yet if a prosecutor strikes every available black or Hispanic, as in the McCray case, the appearance of fairness is threatened. The threat would be just as great if a lawyer defending a black person successfully challenged every potential white juror.

Well-meaning judges and lawyers condemn the blatant misuse of the peremptory strike but despair of finding a cure for subtler racism, more easily masked. Those difficulties are real but needn't divert attention from finding a remedy for racially invidious use of peremptory challenges.

In explaining their votes against examining the issue at this time, three Supreme Court members said they would watch to see how the states deal with it. The best way for New York to do so is by law. Several bills pending in Albany would make it unlawful to exclude jurors solely because of race, sex or national origin. New York should not shrink from the Court's challenge. America's commitment to root out racism requires rooting out this exception to equal protection and fair trials.

Topics

Celebrity Birds

Urban birdwatching, you might call it. The Greenland brothers, Drew of New York and Seth of Los Angeles, engaged in a four-month, bicoastal competition to determine who could randomly spot more celebrities.

As Georgia Dulles described it in The Times's Metropolitan Diary last week, both sighted celebrities in prototypical habitats. For instance, Seth saw Kristy McNichol, an actress, in a convertible on an L.A. street. Drew saw Liza Minnelli as he looked up from his menu in a Manhattan restaurant. The final score: 8 to 8.

The competition set us to wondering. Considering density and traffic, is it possible to do much in the way of genuine urban birdwatching in either city? Yes, says Susan Roney Drennan, editor of American Birds magazine.

The peregrine falcon, for instance, is an elegant embodiment of flying freedom. It can be seen in Los Angeles — and recently returned to skyscraper perches in Manhattan. The green heron might be spotted, with iridescent blue-green feathers, standing on one foot in a pond in either city.

In spring and fall, Californians and New Yorkers alike might see the Wilson's warbler with its glossy black cap and hear its cadenza of 18 or 20 notes. They might also spot an American kestrel, a sparrow hawk. But to see one nesting in the city would be truly rare,

perhaps even rare enough to make the spotters themselves, briefly, urban celebrities.

No-Nonsense Nymphs

What better way to add a touch of romance to an urban garden than to introduce a few nymphs? A woman in Brooklyn is about to do so in the patch behind her brownstone. But her nymphs won't be the kind that dart from tree to tree trailing delicate veils. They are working nymphs, with a serious job to do: eating up the aphids on roses and nasturtiums.

The nymphs are baby praying mantises due to emerge any day from three egg cases set to hatch in large glass jars on her dining room table. The company that sent them warns that each case may produce from 50 to several hundred nymphs. These nymphs, the company warns further, don't fool around.

"Release nymphs outside in densest available foliage and disperse over a wide area," the instructions command, "as they are cannibalistic from about the second day." The thought makes the ideal time for release — "early morning with dew on leaves" — seem sinister.

So the woman keeps close watch over her dining room hatchery, and also on the weather, since the instructions are adamant that nymphs not be

released in the rain. Who would have thought nymphs could be so nasty, or finicky? But then, the woman reflects, the times encourage scrapping stereotypes and traditional roles. She is glad, at least, that once born, the nymphs will go straight to work.

What Goes Up

Without taking anything away from the Wright brothers, a little homage is in order for the Montgolfier brothers. On June 4, 1783, in the small French town of Annonay, they launched a 33-foot globe of sackcloth, the first balloon. This weekend, then, marks the bicentennial of man-made flight.

That first balloon carried no passengers and the 3,000-foot flight lasted only 10 minutes. But Joseph and Etienne launched their first manned balloon within four months. Their achievement was widely hailed and their invention was named after them: *montgolfière*.

All this is set out in "The Montgolfier Brothers and the Invention of Aviation," a new Princeton University Press book, which also tells of the brothers' involvement, not so well known, in another innovation. They were among the first manufacturers of the parachute. In retrospect, it seems only fitting: the brothers who first used fabric to fly were among the first to use fabric to fall.

Letters

South Africa: Furthering Tribalism at Its Worst

To the Editor:

Joseph Lelyveld has been consistent in his informative reporting on southern Africa. While his May 16 article, "South Africa: 'Homeland' A Success of Sorts" is nonetheless so, it does seem to require some emphasis and clarification on why Bophuthatswana exists.

That emphasis and clarification must concern itself with the context in which Bophuthatswana, and for that matter all South African homelands, exist. It must also underline the reason for their existence. In the subtleties of Mr. Lelyveld's writing, these points may be overlooked by those unfamiliar with the South African situation, or those who would like to regard the homeland policy as a success in any quarter.

South Africa's pronouncements of its internal policy spark irony after irony. It would have the world believe that its homeland policy — its "separate development" format — would promote anything other than what it has criticized for decades and centuries among its own black population and its neighbors (and what the West always quickly seizes on as the number one problem in inter-African relations): tribalism. Yet the world is presented with a scheme that seeks to promote tribalism.

Tribalism. Not the attempt at the legitimate preservation of cultural and ethnic devotes within a broad national and international arena, but tribalism in its most negative sense. And what better way to "diffuse" and "diffuse" the awesome potential of a black majority than to, as Alexander Kirby puts it, "separate people who have

lived peacefully together for years"? To be sure, South African blacks, by virtue of being black, have throughout the long term of South Africa's history been segregated. However, it is clear that segregation has not accomplished what the South African Government now deems so necessary: not only the segregation of black South Africa from white South Africa but the



dismemberment of black South Africa as well. White South Africa's amalgamation of the varied and once feared African ethnicities into an immediate and pliable workforce has given rise to another historical consequence: a unified and potentially more powerful black South Africa.

Hence apartheid; and hence Bophuthatswana and all the other homeland "successes" and failures. Hence the need for Lucas Mangope, President of Bophuthatswana, to speak in terms of

doing to the one-third of the population which is non-Tswana "what the Niggers did to the Ghanaians."

As well, the need for a police and military apparatus which is so extensively tied to the South African military and police that its only function can be the suppression of its own people at the grassroots and the placement of more black bodies at South Africa's disposal in the attempt to stem growing opposition to apartheid.

What the numerous pieces of apartheid legislation, including the newest scheme for racially constituted legislatures within the South African legislative system, show is less rather than more success at legislating and enforcing apartheid. The latest schemes, however, involve engaging various elements of the black community (read African, Asian and "colored") in the perpetration of apartheid.

As Mr. Lelyveld points out, it just won't work. It may be that Bophuthatswana's success is that it illustrates so vividly the apartheid design and the inability of the "homelands" and their leaders to deal with what Mr. Lelyveld terms "the evident impossibility of realizing the apartheid dream." Instead of marginalizing South Africa's problems, apartheid exacerbates them.

MAGHAN KEITA
Associate Director, Africa Office
National Council of Churches
New York, May 24, 1983

Blacks' Side of the Hills

To the Editor:

Joseph Lelyveld, in a May 18 news article on the drought in South Africa, casually used the phrase "on the other side of the hills," and thereby exposed a major fact in South African life.

Some years ago, a group of U.S. church leaders, on an invitational visit to the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa, traveled widely on a bus with our hosts. Repeatedly, we had been told that the areas designated for blacks were the areas where they were living when the Dutch arrived.

One day, after driving through lush pasture and citrus fruit lands, we made a long ascent over steep hills and then started the descent. Immediately, we were in a rain-deprived area, one that had been given to blacks as a "homeland."

My wife asked her seatmate, "Do you mean the Africans didn't have sense enough to settle on the other side of the hill, where there was rainfall?"

As in the far-western U.S., where the clouds drop all their moisture on the Pacific Ocean side and leave the eastern area a semi-desert, so it was in South Africa. "On the other side of the hills," where there is enough water to spray fields, even rugby fields, is a more than geographical phrase; it is a bitter testimony to the brutality of South African life.

CLINTON M. MARSH
President, Knoxville College
Knoxville, Tenn., May 26, 1983

Of Civil Rights and Group Preference

To the Editor:

Given the advocacy record for civil rights of the President's nominees to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, the clamorous objections to their nomination would seem off key.

In fact, Morris Abram's support for civil rights in the South of the 1950's antedates in time and courage the advocacy of many who today fault his appointment. In that time and place he put his very life on the line.

Close reading of the rhetoric suggests that the nominees' opposition to racial quotas and mandatory busing is the real spur for the expressions of dismay. But since when has opposition to racial quotas been a failed test of loyalty to civil rights?

The Anti-Defamation League has for decades been a friend of the court in briefs opposing segregation and discrimination. We opposed racial quotas when we and racial minorities were its victims, because we felt strongly that an individual should not be arbitrarily punished or rewarded because of the happenstance of race, color, creed or sex.

We still feel that way. Others, it seems, would now change the meaning of individual civil rights to mean group preference. Alas, well-intended group preference, no less than meanly intended racial discrimination, arbitrarily favors Peter's race over Paul's individuality.

No less than James Coleman, whose name titles the landmark report that was widely used to effect school desegregation, has since found that mandated busing has been "counterproductive," i.e., it has been followed by extensive losses of white students, thereby reinforcing the very segregation its proponents sought to relieve.

Perhaps. Perhaps not. But does thoughtful questioning of mandatory busing as a means to further integration or to better education disqualify one as an advocate of civil rights?

It would seem that civil rights in 1983 is at least as ill-served by uncivil discourse as it is by indifference.

NATHAN PERLMUTTER
National Director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
New York, May 31, 1983

A Satellite Destroyer That Must Be Stopped

To the Editor:

Tom Wicker recognizes that the Reagan Administration's approach to safeguarding U.S. military satellites is dangerously shortsighted ("The Real Star Wars," column May 24). A ban on space weapons would contribute much more to national security than an arms race in space.

I would like to add to Mr. Wicker's valuable analysis by stressing that any future possibility for space arms control hinges on the U.S. anti-satellite (ASAT) weapon flight tests scheduled to begin this summer.

A ban on deployment of the slow, ground-launched Soviet ASAT could be easily verified, whereas the U.S. ASAT — a small, speedy weapon launched from F-15 aircraft — will be a verification nightmare. Its thorough testing could well foredoom a verifiable, bilateral space weapons treaty. Testing and deployment of this weapon — a quantum technological leap over its Soviet counterpart — will guarantee a costly and deadly space weapons race. A unique opportunity for arms control will have been irrevocably lost.

The Reagan Administration's stance on space weaponry has thus far been to attempt a technological end-run on the Soviet Union. The effort is dangerous and futile. It is therefore up to Congress to cut ASAT test funds and urge the Administration to return to negotiations with the Soviet Union concerning a ban on space weapons.

SARAH SEWALL
Research Analyst, Center for Defense Information
Washington, May 26, 1983

Beware of Speed Traps

To the Editor:

I advise motorists not to use the Doppler effect as a defense for running a traffic light, as Daan Zwick appears to suggest in a May 28 letter. In order for red to appear yellow to the driver, an automobile would have to be approaching the traffic light at a speed of 54,878,937 miles per hour. For yellow to appear green, the required speed is a mere 17,416,480 miles.

ALLAN KOSZYK
Yonkers, N.Y., May 28, 1983

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

Video Celebration of the Killer Instinct

To the Editor:

The collective wisdom of assorted pundits at a Harvard conference notwithstanding, one cannot help but question the high praise heaped upon video games for their educational benefits (news story May 24). It is of interest that the participants at the conference apparently did not evaluate the content of the games.

Prof. Patricia Greenfield, a psychologist, said children prefer such games because they are able to participate and control what is happening, while on TV, as a boy had told her, "if you want to make someone die, you can't."

In a Science Times column the same day, Erik Sandberg-Diment extols the virtues of the Arcade Machine because it lets players create their own games, with bombs, explosions, missiles, tanks and images called "aliens." And there we have it — all the components necessary for a good, "creative" game of destruction.

In the past two decades, psychiatrists, social scientists, educators and others concerned with child development have expressed alarm over the increase in violence in comic books, movies and TV programs for children. And now children are offered participation in violence and destruction via "creative" video games.

Needless to say, current video games already enable children to shoot down "aliens." The Arcade Machine makes it possible for them to be part of the process — to participate in "creating" their own programs of violence and destruction, within the parameters of the software.

Is it a coincidence that so many life-simulation video games are search-and-destroy games, that the image to be annihilated is called an "alien," that during this awesome period in history, when we face the threat of nuclear annihilation, there are no life-simulation video games being promoted along truly creative paths to peace?

There is ample evidence of the cor-

relation between children's games and the values of a given society. Do children in our society choose violence? Or can it be that those who control the media and the video game industry impose their values, the values of a violent society, on children?

Participants at the Harvard conference, we are told, were "virtually unanimous in their praise for the games." There is something suspect about unanimous praise in this context. However, if this is the message of the medium, Harvard would do well to convene another conference, one not underwritten by Atari and one to which knowledgeable people from various disciplines should be invited to analyze and evaluate the content of video games and to make recommendations for truly creative, nonviolent programming.

SYLVIA ORANS
New York, May 27, 1983
The writer is a former curriculum consultant to the New York State Education Department.

Words for Washington

To the Editor:

Having discovered the largesse heaped upon U.S. farmers for not planting their crops, I wonder if it is possible to work out a similar program for me.

I earn a modest living from the production of words. So far, no Government agency has guaranteed that it will buy all my words if I can't get a decent price for them elsewhere. I am willing to forget this bureaucratic discrimination if the Government will now pay me not to write as it pays the farmers not to plant.

God knows there is as large an oversupply of words in this country as there is of corn. At least you can eat corn. Not too many people are willing to eat their words.

GORDON CARLSON
Evanston, Ill., May 23, 1983



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WASHINGTON

Britain
In the
Spring

By James Reston

LONDON, June 4— Britain in the spring is as constant and beautiful as always, except that this year there's an election, and everything seems topsy-turvy.

The main headline in The Times of London this morning, for example, is "Thatcher Accuses S.D.P. Leaders of Lacking Guts." It's not the sort of thing one expects of a lady Prime Minister.

Meanwhile, Denis Healey, the Labor Party leader, accuses Mrs. Thatcher of having "gloried in slaughter" during the Falklands war. He had to concede later on that this was not precisely the sort of phrase a gentleman should use.

These, however, are merely awkward "slips." The positions of the major Conservative and Labor Parties in the election are even more surprising.

A former Conservative Prime Minister of Britain, Harold Macmillan, once observed that "every nation has its nightmare — Germany's is inflation, Russia's is invasion from the West by a Napoleon or a Hitler, and Britain's is unemployment."

But here is the Thatcher Conservative Government with over three million unemployed — "Labor leaders say it's over four million — running well ahead for another five years in office."

Mrs. Thatcher has parlayed an avoidable war in the Falklands into the prospect of an electoral triumph next Thursday. But the Labor Party has concentrated neither on why she didn't avoid the war in the first place nor on what she's going to do with her victory on those lonely distant islands in the future.

The Labor leaders have made other gambles that are not paying off. They have not only fought among themselves and diverted attention from unemployment, where they are strong, to the Falklands war, where they are weak, but also have bet on opposing new U.S. nuclear weapons in Britain and getting out of the European Common Market.

There is some public support here for this "little Englanders" or isolationist policy, but not much. The anti-nuclear protests go on around the American military bases here. Over 750 demonstrators have been arrested in the last few days at the gates of the U.S. Air Force compound at Upper Heyford in Oxfordshire. But this has scarcely been mentioned in the election campaign.

In fact, the United States itself has seldom been mentioned, for there seems to be a general feeling here that if the British go isolationist and refuse to cooperate in maintaining a U.S. nuclear balance of power with the Russians in Europe, America may also revert to isolationism, which is the last thing most people here want.

What the British, of whatever political persuasion, really want is some kind of reconciliation between the two major nuclear powers in Washington and Moscow. Accordingly, they have welcomed the conversation between Averell Harriman, with Winston Churchill's daughter at his side, and Yuri Andropov in Moscow. And also they have welcomed the State Department's positive response in favor of a renewal of U.S.-Soviet coexistence conversations.

But, failing this, as much as the British dislike it, they will choose to risk putting cruise and Pershing 2 nuclear missiles in their territory, despite the opposition of the Labor Party.

Prime Minister Thatcher has been very stern about this. So have the leaders of the British Social Democrat-Liberal Alliance, though the Alliance has talked more in this election about the necessity for a U.S.-Soviet nuclear compromise at Geneva.

This may be one reason why the S.D.P. middle-of-the-road party has been gaining support in the last stages of the election here, and why both Prime Minister Thatcher and the Labor leaders have been attacking the Alliance so strenuously.

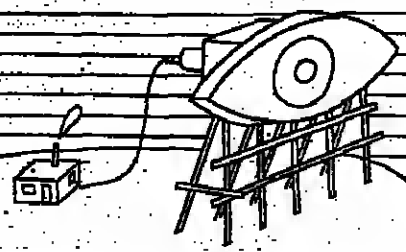
There is a longing here for moderation — an end of the battles between the extremes, as there is in the United States. The idea is getting around here, as at home, that maybe more progress can be made by cooperation rather than by confrontation in both domestic and world politics.

Even Prime Minister Thatcher is beginning to talk more moderately, and, like President Reagan, protesting that she cares about the poor at home and abroad.

Meanwhile, the British babble along endlessly in this election, night and day. Television is their medium, even more than in U.S. elections. The British campaign is one continuous "Meet the Press" and call-in show — and it works for them in their own way.

Fortunately, they limit their campaign to two weeks, rather than the two years of election campaigning in the United States, and no wonder. For spring is here again, in all its glory, and every once in a while, the sun even shines.

Nobody four years ago could have believed that a British Government could have had over three million people out of work and not lost the next election. But then, nobody four years ago could have imagined an opposition party as daff as Labor. "The trouble with our people," the old Socialist leader Ernest Bevin once remarked, "is their poverty of desire: they'll put up with anything but hanging."

Orwell's
'1984' —
Nearing?

By Walter Cronkite

In 1948, George Orwell wrote a novel satirizing the dehumanizing trends of the age. He first thought of calling it "The Last Man in Europe" but settled on a shorter title, transposing the last two digits of the date and giving the world a new synonym for tyranny: "Nineteen Eighty-Four."

How close have we come to his dark vision? Clearly, we aren't there yet. For one thing, 1984 will be an election year in America. In the world of Big Brother and the Thought Police, there were no elections anywhere. Still, if Winston Smith, the hero, were set down in today's world, there would be things he might recognize, along with some new threats to freedom his creator could not have imagined.

In the book, war and the excuse it provided for tight controls constituted a mechanism used by those in power to perpetuate their power. Orwell drew upon Stalinist Russia and Hitler's Germany for his inspiration, but it was the West that concerned him. He feared the impact of the cold war on the democracies' traditions, the ideologies of the left and right for whom ends justified means, the uses to which new technologies would be put.

An elite of ideologues, bureaucrats and scientists ruled a barely literate majority called the proles in Orwellian society. Would Smith recognize the origins of his world in a democracy such as ours, where technological complexity is on the rise and educational performance on the decline; where the result is a growing number of functional illiterates, barely able to cope in their personal

Walter Cronkite is a special correspondent for CBS News.

lives and clearly unfit to consider competently the affairs of the nation?

The State, or the Party, was the source of all information (and disinformation). Events were reported, or not, to fit the needs of policy; the past was rewritten to fit the current party line. Could Smith see the seeds of his Oceania in our society, in which the Federal Government tries to shroud more and more of its activities with "security" classifications; in which scientists keep the Government informed about their research; in which some of their ideas are stamped "classified" at birth?

Language, in the novel, was a primary tool of manipulation, and doublethink was a mental trick that had to be mastered by rulers and ruled alike. Doublethink was "the power of holding two contradictory beliefs in one's mind simultaneously and accepting both of them," of using "conscious deception while maintaining the firmness of purpose that goes with complete honesty."

In our world, where a Vietnam village can be destroyed so it can be saved; where the President names the latest thing in nuclear missiles the "Peacekeeper" — in such a world, can the Orwellian vision be very far away?

No image in modern fiction has so burned itself into public consciousness as Big Brother's eyes and the omnipresent telescreen. The total absence of privacy, the idea that the government is (or may be) always watching, means, most of us would agree, the ultimate loss of freedom. The two-way telescreen may have been a fantastic idea in 1948; the technology is here for 1984.

Our concern for security has led to an enormous growth in surveillance. There are cameras in banks, super-

markets and department stores; cameras watch hallways and alleys and entrances to buildings. In Miami Beach, there are cameras on street corners, monitoring the sidewalks.

Computers provide surveillance of another kind, gathering information on our financial affairs, buying habits, travel patterns. If we have cable TV systems at home, they may collect data on our viewing patterns. If we participate in a cable talk-back system, we may be giving a data bank our political opinions, with our names and addresses attached.

The Government, of course, already collects enormous amounts of information in data banks belonging to the Internal Revenue Service, Social Security Administration, the Census Bureau and a dozen or so other computers. If Big Brother could just get all the major private and government data banks in America linked, he might be 80 percent of the way home.

Big Brother's ears have plugs in them right now (or they are, by law, supposed to), at least on the side turned toward domestic telephone and cable traffic. But the National Security Agency's ability to monitor microwave transmissions, to scoop out of the air vast numbers of communications, including telephone conversations, store them in computers, play them back later, has a truly frightening potential for abuse.

George Orwell issued a warning. He told us that freedom is too much taken for granted, that it needs to be carefully watched and protected. He did not say his fictional vision of 1984 was bound to happen. He said it could happen — here. His last word on the subject was a plea to his readers: "Don't let it happen. It depends on you."

Grand Illusions

By Robert Legvold

Two grand illusions — about how easily and how soon the North Atlantic Treaty Organization can meet the threat of intermediate-range Soviet nuclear missiles in Europe — are opening the alliance to further political problems likely to weaken Western security. Still, there may be a way to avoid the headache — if we take a more imaginative approach to negotiations before it is too late.

Until recently, policy makers on both sides of the Atlantic clung to the notion that ultimately, on the eve of the deployment of 572 new Western missiles, the Soviet Union would buckle and accept the kind of compromise agreement that the United States seeks. That was the first illusion. In fact, there is not likely to be an agreement of any kind, not even at the last minute. Despite recent adjustments, both sides' proposals remain fundamentally as incompatible as ever. Washington still wants roughly equal numbers of American and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, and we refuse to include British and French forces in our calculations of NATO missiles. Moscow insists that its missiles should be equal in number to the French and British forces, and will accept virtually no American Euromissiles. We still want overall limits on Soviet SS-20 missiles, including those targeted against Asia, while Moscow refuses to link discussion of those missiles to negotiations about missiles in Europe. Neither side intends to compromise on either point.

Thus Washington's main concern is about whether we will be able to deploy the Pershing 2's in December. This is the source of the second illusion. Most people in the Administration are aware of the potential political hazards that may yet delay deployment in West Germany. Yet many cling to the hope that deploying the first batch of Pershings will break the back of the Euromissile problem. They are almost certainly wrong. If we succeed in deploying the missiles, a major hurdle will have been leaped — but only to be replaced by others.

What are the Russians likely to do if we deploy Pershing 2's in West Germany? My guess is that they will not walk away from the negotiations about intermediate-range missiles, or — even less likely — from the negotiations on strategic arms reductions. Nor are they likely to put SS-20's into Nicaragua, Grenada, Cuba or any other country in the Western Hemisphere. But they are likely to try to keep the promise Leonid I. Brezhnev made in March 1982 to present the United States with an "analogous"

Robert Legvold is a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations.

threat — missiles that could reach American targets in as short a time as Euromissiles can reach the Soviet Union.

This analogous threat is likely to involve weapons systems with a range shorter than 5,000 kilometers — which would not be limited by the strategic arms limitation treaty — deployed at sea or on the Soviet Union's territory, perhaps its easternmost parts. Carrying out the threat, however, may take some time, because better means than the SS-20 are not yet at hand.

Meanwhile, Moscow will surely resume deployment of the SS-20 in Europe, matching our deployment warhead for warhead or, worse, missile for missile (their missiles carry three warheads to our one). Moscow will also probably introduce, with fanfare, shorter-range nuclear systems, like the SS-22, in East Germany.

How would Europe react to such new Soviet deployment? Should Washington assume that it means the end of the political battles against deploying NATO missiles in West Germany, Britain and Italy? Or is it not more likely that the struggle in Western Europe over Pershing and cruise missiles will begin anew?

It isn't hard to imagine the worst case: that the political traumas of

Delay the missiles

NATO deployment will endure through 1987 (when deployment is scheduled to be completed) and, when all is said and done, Moscow will maintain its numerical advantage in European-based intermediate range missiles (it now has 240 missiles and we have none).

There has to be a better way to achieve the alliance's two basic objectives — substantially reducing the SS-20 threat with the smallest possible NATO deployment, while maintaining alliance solidarity and confidence. One alternative would involve a decision to postpone temporarily the deployment of all NATO missiles in exchange for a dismantling of some number of SS-20's. This would be followed by a reintegration of the two separate arms control negotiations now going on in Europe — intermediate-range missile talks and long-range strategic missile talks. Why combine them? Because this would give both sides more to bargain with — more leeway to make effective compromises. And it would thus give us a realistic chance of moving Moscow toward both substantial reductions in its European SS-20 force and global limits on all its intermediate-range systems — provided, of course, we are ready to limit our own.

AT HOME ABROAD

The Thatcher Mystery

By Anthony Lewis

BIRMINGHAM, England — Her smile could shatter plate glass at 50 yards. She comes across on television as brittle, relentless, unforgiving. She treats her colleagues in public as if she were their headmistress. She has none of the charm that in Ronald Reagan disarms ideology.

Her economic record in office offends normal political standards as much as her personality. She has pushed the inflation rate down to 4.6 percent — but at a brutal cost: Unemployment has risen faster in her four years than anywhere in the Western world. Industrial production has fallen 10 percent. Taxes and public spending have not gone down, as promised, but up.

Yet Margaret Thatcher is running away with the 1983 election. The only contest in sight is for second place: between Labor and the Alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats. Barring some last-minute slip of colossal proportions, a Conservative Party remodeled in Mrs. Thatcher's image is going to coast in next Thursday.

It is true that Labor has made life easy for her. Its party manifesto, in particular its call for unilateral nuclear disarmament, has been an electoral disaster. The antics of party leaders — their quarrels and gaffes — have focused the campaign to a large extent on the question: Is Labor fit to govern?

But the positive appeal of Mrs. Thatcher is as much a fact as Labor's negative. Despite her committed right-wing ideology, she has support — personal support — across much of the political spectrum. When she led the Tories to victory in 1979, she took more votes from Labor in the working class than in any other category — and she is likely to take even more this time.

How does she do it? Mrs. Thatcher's opponents are mystified by what seems to them the appeal of an authoritarian personality. "I can't understand it," one said, "unless we're a nation of masochists: the nanny complex." But you hear something different from the public.

"She knows what she wants." That is what people say about Margaret Thatcher, and what they like. "She has her ideas." "She doesn't change her mind."

Britons in 1983 evidently yearn for strong leadership — for consistency — whatever its direction. Perhaps they associate the recent years of economic decline with opportunist political leaders, with governments that gave way again and again to interest-group pressures. No doubt nostalgia

plays a part, too: for a Churchillian Britain that stood for principle in the world.

It was the Falklands war that made Mrs. Thatcher a symbol of resolution. Before it she had shown signs of wavering in domestic policies; her approval rating in opinion polls was a dismal 25 percent, reflecting the bad state of the economy. As she fought the Argentines, and won, she zoomed to nearly 60 percent.

The extraordinary thing is that the standing she won in the war encouraged the Prime Minister to stick to her economic guns — and the public to admire her for doing so. Touring the Birmingham area, where unemployment is as high as 18 percent in places, she won applause with such lines as: "We are the only party tackling the economic problems, and therefore giving our young people hope for the future." Even some of the unemployed say they are for her.

Another important element in her appeal, I think, is simply her competence. She works terribly hard, and she displays impressive knowledge of all aspects of government. She is given to correcting interviewers on the details of their questions.

How misconceived is the common American view of Mrs. Thatcher and President Reagan as political dupli-cates. She does not govern from 9 to 5 or live by anecdotes. She may start from a similar ideological position, but she has stuck to her hard economic line while he has tempered it to political convenience.

A striking aspect of Mrs. Thatcher is the way she personalizes government. Britain has a cabinet system, with what used to be called "collective responsibility." But when this Prime Minister speaks, she says "I," not "we." Explaining some painful policy to an interviewer, she says: "I believe certain things very strongly."

The combination of her virtues and faults — the determination, the certainty, the rigidity — poses one risk for Mrs. Thatcher in this election. That is that people may fear how far she will go if she wins by a landslide. For she will carry in with her many new right-wing Tory Members of Parliament.

An American academic fascinated by her said he saw the danger of Margaret Thatcher's using the right style for the wrong substance. What is right is her resolve. What is wrong is the obsessive pursuit of an anti-inflationary policy without regard to the human cost, perhaps even without realistic regard for economic growth. And there may be other obsessions.

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Dudley Moore Plays Carnegie Hall

By BEVERLY GRAY

Dudley Moore, the well-known comic actor ("Arthur," "10"), has become passionate about chamber music. So much so that he will appear at Carnegie Hall Monday evening as a pianist, playing Beethoven's Triple Concerto with the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra, Robert Mann, violinist, and Nathaniel Rosen, cellist, under the baton of Pinchas Zukerman. Mr. Moore has done a bit of classical concert work in Los Angeles, but this will his first in New York.

His musical credentials are very much in order. Before bursting into prominence as one of the four zanies in the now-classic British comedy revue, "Beyond the Fringe," he was a student of music and an organ scholar at Oxford. As composer and conductor of the score for his film "Six Weeks," he won the respect of studio musicians largely culled from the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra. Still, he can imagine some resistance to his Carnegie Hall debut, along the lines of "Who does this creep think he is? Stick to comedy!"

"It's a difficult thing," Mr. Moore acknowledges, "because I don't suppose I would have been asked to play at Carnegie Hall if I hadn't been in '10' and 'Arthur.' I'm very fortunate to have that access, but I think I'm a good enough musician to make people forget I'm an actor."

He credits Mr. Mann, a close friend, with enabling him to make this appearance as a serious chamber musician. They met in 1959 at the Edinburgh Festival. Mr. Moore was wowing audiences with "Beyond the Fringe," and the violinist was playing Bartok as part of the Juilliard String Quartet. Mr. Moore found himself captivated by the group's musicianship as well as by Mr. Mann's personal wit and charm.

For years, when visiting New York, Mr. Moore has been a participant in Mr. Mann's musical evenings, at which musicians such as Itzhak Perlman sit down for impromptu chamber



Tony Esparza

concerts. In such high-powered company, Mr. Moore manages to hold his own: "Luckily, I sight-read really well. It's the thing I do rather terrifically, and that's very useful if you're playing chamber music on a friendly basis because then you can rattle through the repertoire and just have fun. And make it sound good too."

Although endowed with a natural musical facility, Mr. Moore had long been intimidated by the superior technical prowess of others. Mr. Mann helped him feel at home among musicians, and for this he is deeply grateful. "I'd never encountered a musician who unconsciously took me under his wing so much, and encouraged

me, and just made me realize that every musician has something to say," Mr. Moore says. "I think his message was, 'Why shouldn't you say something as well?'" And so, with Mr. Mann's blessings, Mr. Moore is now rising to the challenge.

He still winces in recalling the early joint practice sessions that made him want to pick up his piano and go home. Initially, he could not help briding at Mr. Mann's criticisms, however well-intended. "It was starting to get irritating because he was taking me apart," Mr. Moore admits. "We did talk about it for a while. We felt, well, we don't want to get to the point where we're so concerned with producing a

Arts & Leisure

piece of music that we're going to leave the fun we've always had."

Ultimately the problem was resolved, and they achieved what Mr. Moore now calls "a very rich complementary relationship." He attributes some of the difficulty to his own reluctance to dissect his playing so minutely: "I mean, I'd always bustled through things, improvising and working from a platform of panic, if that's the expression. That's what I've done all my life — getting out of tight corners — as a musician or an actor."

Despite the anxious moments, he said, "I am feeling thrilled, there's no doubt about it. I'm thrilled at this piece. I'd never really listened to it before, but it is a lovely piece, and I'm just getting more excited at the thought of playing it. Especially with Bob. And I'm thinking now, oh God, I'd like to do some Mozart piano concertos or some Schumann. I'm winding myself up into a state of delight about it all."

Mr. Moore has even learned to appreciate the hours of slow study required to master a classical work. "I've never prepared this way before, because I normally play my own

"I think I'm a good enough musician to make people forget I'm an actor."

and forth between the classics and jazz. "There are things I can do in jazz that I can't do in classical music — a feeling that I can conjure up which I can't really get with classical music."

He is particularly fascinated by the rubato effect in jazz, when (as he puts it) "the beat is constant and the melody sort of wriggles around. I would like to incorporate that in the classical music I'm studying," he says. "Once I've done this concert I want to get some of the Romantic literature under my fingers. There's a crossover possibility with Chopin, who had a true rubato." And he talks of planning more live or televised concerts so he can publicly air the results of his musical investigations.

To Mr. Moore, "music is about pleasure. It's not about message, it's not about politics. I believe it's supposed to transcend those things. It's about transmitting feeling — feeling of love or drama or whatever you like to impose on the music." He can see parallels between music and comedy: both require timing and both imply a desire to communicate.

He embraces such esoteric pleasures as Monteverdi operas and English choral music, and his years of singing in church choirs ("I'm a terrific countertenor") have made him a fan of carols and hymns. But his supreme enthusiasm is Kathleen Ferrier, the English contralto who died in 1953, and who had "the greatest voice I've ever heard," he declares. "There's a passion and beauty and poetry and, oh, I've got records of hers that just bring me to my knees."

There was a time when by his own account, Mr. Moore was a troubled man. Now, at age 48, he finds a melodic satisfaction in his successes, both personal and professional, and he feels that his musical performance can only benefit from this state of inner well-being.

"What you express is obviously a result of your life," he says, "and the more you know of life the richer the potential of your expression is, in music as in anything else. I think because I've reached that point in my life I can at last take the risk of being judged for plunging myself into something and committing myself to it completely."

Where Has Sam Shepard Led His Theater Audience?

By WALTER KERR

During the more than 20 years that Sam Shepard has been writing for the theater he has gradually acquired what is called a cult audience. What is a cult audience? It is a band of faithful playgoers whose tastes are identical or at least strongly similar to one another's and who respond well, as a group, to the rather private and deliberately enigmatic signals being sent from the stage. This is indeed an audience and it is capable of some enlargement as devotees pass the word along to friends of like mind. A prolific writer — and Sam Shepard is certainly that, turning out new work yearly — may find productions of his plays on the increase, especially in regional theaters. He may also find his playing-time being extended here and there, while one or another of his pieces may come up with a prize, sometimes a prestigious one. And I suspect that he may, in passing and not really by calculation, make a reasonably good living as a professional dramatist.

For all that, a cult dramatist seems to be a man facing a cutoff point. It's not often that he hooks into the much larger — indeed the unlimited — general audience, the audience that embraces all comers and all tastes, provoking them into a universalized response. Either he doesn't care to make his imagery clear and newly illumi-

named May, sits limply on the edge of a wrought-iron bed, bare feet askew and hands crossed as helplessly as a discarded rag doll's. The other, a going-to-the-sun "stunt man" (the phrase may also have sexual connotations, I'm not sure), is fiddling with his leather holster and trying to stir up a conversation. The two have had an off-and-on affair, made up of passion and scorn in about equal parts, for 15 years (or since their chance meeting in high school), but before we can learn as much there is a slight stir at downstage left and a half-bearded, well-bloated old boy in a rocking chair is speaking from the space beyond the proscenium (or Out of Frame, as it were).

"You're supposed to be a fantasist, aren't you?" he asks the young man, Eddie, before instructing him to look at a picture on the wall. There is no picture on the wall, though Eddie agrees that he sees one. The old fellow, after a swig of handy Jim Beam, remarks that he is himself married to Barbara Mandrell, carefully adding the phrase, "in my mind." Thus we are warned. What follows may exist only in the characters' minds; we have no way of knowing whether the action, the dialogue, or the people are true or false. The point is made again at play's end, creating a kind of sandwich of uncertainty.

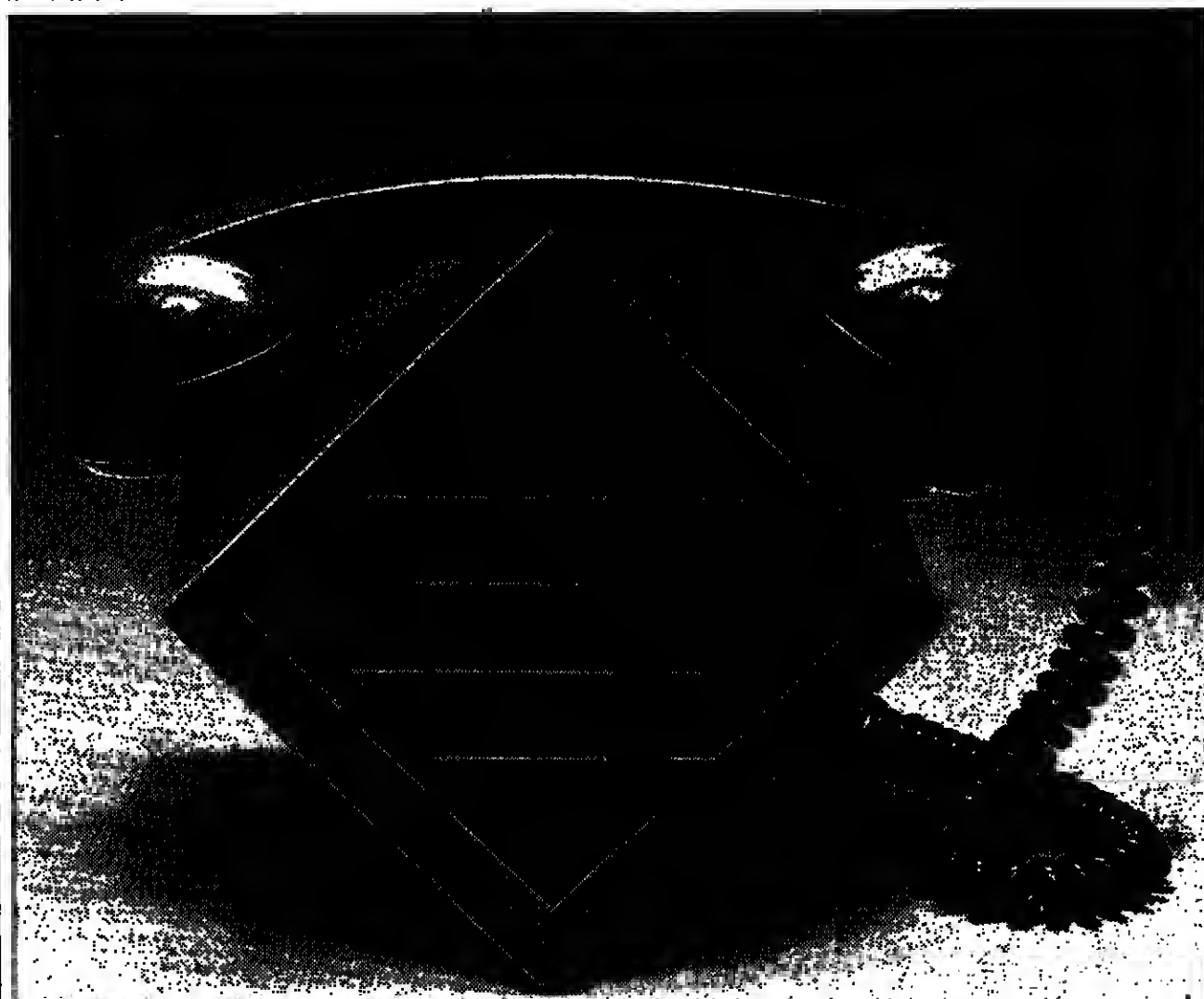
Inside the sandwich, there is only one noticeable reference to the possibility that a strong whiff of reality might wipe the slate clean. In her first burst of violence, May screams that she knows Eddie has come back only to erase her or have her erased. Do we take this to mean that she knows she is part of someone else's fantasy and can easily be scrubbed? Or is she just engaging in mobsters'-moll talk, and not very good mobsters'-moll talk at that? Our question, if asked, is never answered, for after a short time spent in the bathroom she reenters with both her hair and her courage all pulled together. She is easily Eddie's equal now, and as she sensually strides into the center of the play there is no further suggestion that she is in imminent danger of disappearing.

The center of the play includes, to begin with, a long silent sexual stalking that ends in a cobra-like wrap-around; I suppose that this must be considered generic stage business by now and that Harold Pinter can no longer claim copyright on it. This is preceded, interrupted, and followed by a habit both lovers have of slamming something against the green wall: their hands, their backs, their buttocks, a larrikin, a purse and heaven knows what I may have missed. Tired of abusing the wall (how does designer Andy Stacklin keep the set standing under the assault?), they open both doors just to have the pleasure of whapping them back into place with enough force to jar their hinges and our teeth.

These are of course not realistic uses of the premises. Mayhap they are meant to serve as dramatic punctuation, as establishing beats in an overall rhythm. Since they do not vary from slam to slam or in any way seem to influence the bitter content going on, I am afraid we must call them arbitrary and simply one more sampling of Mr. Shepard's fondness for disconnection, dislocating "effect."

As in all of the author's plays, there are many such. Here the noisiest and most threatening had to do with what is happening to Eddie's truck and horse-trailer, parked outside. May stands in the doorway, seeing (or inventing) a woman who waits for Eddie in a Mercedes Benz. Suddenly there is a great revving of motors, a shrill squeal of skidding tires, a blacking out of the motel room lights so that only the careering headlights in the yard can be seen flashing giddily across the windowpanes. The crash and clatter on the outside is echoed by a frantic chase inside, with Eddie winding up the victor, protectively (?) astride his love. Later on, the presence of a third party is promised ("He's just an ordinary date," "Hell, I'm going to turn him into a fig"). Arriving, the newcomer makes a running leap to land on Eddie's back while May, with a taste for acrobatics, leaps onto his back.

If the entertainment's percussive "effects" have no real effect on the long-standing resentments of the temporarily caged couple, neither do they have any bearing on the gradual revelation that Eddie and May are children of the same father, the untroubled old fellow who is sometimes Out of Frame and sometimes In.



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It's not often that a cult dramatist hooks into the larger general audience, provoking a wide response.

nating to this across-the-board gathering, or he doesn't know how to. Either way, his tendency is to stick to his ballistics and keep on doing what he's been doing, even if this forces him into repeating doleful banalities about our estrangement from the good earth (shades of Walter Breman, running dirt through his fingers) or about the regrettable disappearance of the frontiers of the West (which surely disappeared sometime before Mr. Shepard arrived on the scene to regret them). But doing retreads, with variations, for the very same people who saw the earlier samples, has got to be a dangerous habit for a dramatist to indulge. By resting contentedly at the cutoff point, he brings his own development to a standstill.

"Fool for Love," which the Circle Rep has brought from Mr. Shepard's own Magic Theater of San Francisco, is an excellent case in point because it is performed with such absolute authority. The staging is precise, confident and reliable, having been done by Mr. Shepard himself. The performing, alternating between snake-like quiet and near-volcanic uproar, is skilled at every temperature. The lighting and sound effects, designed by Kurt Landisman and Ardyss L. Golden, are spectacular enough to suggest that the Jedi have returned to this particular motel room on the edge of the Mojave Desert (and promptly checked out again, revolted by the setting's Nausea Green paint-job). Physically and mechanically, the production knows what it is about.

I wish we did. I don't say that to be flippant, or to pretend to a confusion caused by the author's carelessness. I say it because Mr. Shepard does not want us — ever — to be certain of what his door-slammings and dances of rage are meant to signify. The first lines spoken during the evening inform us that no matter what we see happen, no matter what we hear happen, we dare not assume that we can believe any of it. To explain:

In the nearly naked room — the rear windows give on utter blackness, the orange-yellow doors at either side perfectly complement the hideousness of the walls — there are two people. One, a disheveled young woman

EIGHT MONTHS after meeting Ido Katz, Ovadia Ben-Haim and Rami Keich, all three of whom were wounded in the Lebanon war, I decided to go and see how they were getting on.

Last October, Dr. Ido Katz, who lost his left leg above the knee and suffered multiple fractures in his left arm, was looking forward to returning to a career in internal medicine at Tel Hashomer. Ovadia (Uvi) Ben-Haim, shot in the head and partly paralyzed, was already walking with a lurch, learning to drive and planning to open a furniture shop with a friend. Rami Keich, paralyzed from the chest down by a spinal injury, was due to return to his kibbutz, and intended to learn to swim, to make up for the tennis and cycling he had previously enjoyed.

Today, Ido is back at work; he has married and moved into a new home. Uvi, just back from a trip to the United States, is in the process of moving to his new home. Rami, back at the kibbutz, is learning accountancy; his swimming has gone so well that he may compete in the next Olympics for the disabled.

WE MET UVI, still excited about his American trip, in his mother's Bat Yam apartment. He and five other war-wounded (one accompanied by his wife) had been invited to New York by Erwin and Esther Webber, whose daughter had got to know the boys while working as a volunteer at Tel Hashomer. The Webbers had put all seven of them up in their Long Island home and taken them everywhere from Washington to Niagara Falls.

"Wonderful people," enthused Uvi. "You should write about them and all they did for us — not about me."

The good-looking Uvi, who insisted on combing his hair before being photographed, walks better than he did, but still with an awkward lurch. He hasn't stopped suffering from headaches and takes pain killers on a regular basis. His memory is erratic and he has been forced to learn mathematics from scratch. He has not been able to earn to swim again since his injury and this depresses him, although most of the time he is cheerful.

Once he fell for no apparent reason and had to be hospitalized for several weeks. This is his main fear: that it will happen again. He cannot work at his former trade, carpentry. "I get sudden cramps," he explains. "It would be dangerous to get a cramp while I was working on a band-saw. His plan to open a furniture shop is still operational and he is undergoing aptitude tests, which he hopes will result in approval for the scheme, and assistance from the Defence Ministry.

Most of his efforts recently were directed towards finding an apartment. It had to be on the ground floor, he explained, because steps are still a problem. Eventually he found a place just down the road from his mother. The ministry pays \$40 a month towards the rent and he has to add another \$20 himself. He has his disability pension; he is

WAR IN LEBANON: A YEAR AFTER

Along the road to recovery



Rami Keich: wheelchair is 'no tragedy'



Ido and Tzippy Katz: 'question of balance'



Uvi Ben-Haim: cheerful most of the time.

Aliza Auerbach

By DANIEL GAVRON/Jerusalem Post Reporter

laughed Uvi, looking forward to seeing all the boys again.

IDO KATZ has gained weight. When we saw him two days before his wedding to his girl-friend of two years, pretty, petite Tzippy, he had just moved to his new, ground-floor apartment.

"It was good for me," he said. "I discovered that I could hang pictures, put up shelves and do lots of other things which I didn't think I could."

Tzippy, a surgical nurse at the Asaf Harofe Hospital near Ramle, brought us coffee and cake. Choco, a miniature poodle, jumped onto Ido's lap.

Ido also drives a Volvo, which he uses not only to get to work, but also to get around the large complex of Tel Hashomer. He has returned to internal medicine and will go on to specialize in lung ailments, as he had originally envisaged. He cannot work night-shifts because he removes his artificial limb at night and doesn't want to risk coming late to an emergency case; but otherwise he can handle all the work. He does not manage to

remove his leg during the day as he should in order to rest the stump, and he has neglected his physiotherapy since he returned to work. He hopes to return to Beit Hahem, the centre for disabled soldiers, in Tel Aviv's Afeka neighbourhood to swim and exercise, once "the balagan of the wedding is over."

He can do most things with his left hand; but he cannot raise the arm above a certain level because of the fracture. He plans to take up target-shooting again, something he had previously enjoyed. "Walking with an artificial leg is a question of balance," he explained, "and shooting is good for balance." He is also thinking about archery, because that would be good practice for his left arm.

He needs another operation on the arm; but it will have to wait. He contracted hepatitis during his prolonged hospitalization and until he is entirely clear of it he cannot have an anaesthetic.

Ido has to be careful not to fall: the fracture is complex and near vital nerves and blood vessels. If he breaks it again, the doctors are not

prepared to say what might happen.

He still feels his left leg, although it seems shorter. "You clearly feel it is there," he explains. "Phantom pains" are more rare and only last a few seconds when they come.

Many people do not know that he has an artificial limb. However because the amputation is above the knee, he will always limp. Sometimes people ask him whether he dropped something on his foot. "I generally say yes," he laughed. He gets around amazingly well. He has even — with some help from his friends — visited the stalactite cave near Beit Guvrin.

Ido and Tzippy plan to go abroad in the summer. They have been invited to England by the Jewish community in Leeds, through the auspices of Beit Hahem. He has no complaints about the Defence Ministry. "Although my needs are not too great," his disability pension — he is 97 per cent disabled — supplements his salary and makes up for his not being able to do shift-work. "I have been rehabilitated quickly," he said, "but with great help from a loving and supportive environment."

RAMI KEICH is leaner than before. He is the only one of the three confined to a wheelchair; but he wheels himself around his parents' Beit Hakerem apartment with confidence, using his keys to open the lift and the front door for us. He has returned to Ayal, his kibbutz near Kfar Saba. He visits his parents about twice a month, which is the same as before his injury. He thinks it has probably been hardest for his parents.

"I don't have false hopes," he said, "but they can't help hoping for a 'medical miracle'."

Rami drives an Oldsmobile. "It has two doors and I can push my wheelchair behind the front seat by myself," he explained. He is very independent. The kibbutz constructed a couple of ramps; but fortunately Ayal is on a very level ground and Rami can wheel himself everywhere. The kibbutz has provided someone to clean his room twice a week; but otherwise he manages on his own.

He is learning accountancy four days a week at the Ruppin Institute in Tel Aviv and works the other two days in the kibbutz lens factory. The accountancy is practical; he will use it in his work at the settlement; but

he thinks he might want to study humanities one day, "either for teaching or simply for the intrinsic interest." He is not yet a member of the kibbutz; but thinks that he will want to stay on.

"Maybe 30 years ago it was a tragedy to be confined to a wheelchair," he said, "but today you can do almost anything and lead a very full life." Ayal is well located. He travels easily to Ruppin for his studies or to Beit Hahem for physiotherapy and swimming. He also attends concerts in Tel Aviv and goes to the cinema. He is critical of the lack of facilities for wheelchairs, even in modern cinemas like the Rav-Hen; but some, such as the Shahaf cinema and the Mann Auditorium, are better. "We are still very primitive in this way," he said.

Swimming has become his main sport. "I didn't use to like swimming particularly," he admitted, "but the people at Beit Hahem think I have a good chance of competing at the next Olympics for the disabled."

In autumn he will be in England to inspect saddles for the disabled. He feels that, if he can find a suitable saddle, horse-riding will give him increased mobility in the countryside. He is also going to visit America.

"By the way," he said, "that is because of *The Jerusalem Post*." The war-wounded all get trips abroad one way or another through Beit Hahem; but in Rami's case it resulted from a Connecticut reader of *The Post's* international edition. The man sent Rami a food parcel to his kibbutz. Rami wrote a thank-you letter and they began corresponding. The upshot was that the local rabbi invited him as a guest of his community, all expenses paid.

Rami expects to get married, "one day, when the right girl comes along." He has had no difficulties establishing relationships with girls since his injury, although he concedes that the type of girl he now likes might be different.

ALL THREE have maintained their original opinions about the Lebanon war — Ido and Rami approve of only the first stage, Uvi supports the whole campaign. "I am for throwing the Syrians out of Lebanon also, if they don't go voluntarily," added Uvi belligerently.

Rumi wonders whether it is not too early to assess the conflict. "After all," he said, "the Six Day War brought us lots of problems, whereas the 'disaster' of the Yom Kippur War led to peace with Egypt."

Nearly 500 soldiers have died so far in the Lebanon war and close to 3,000 have been wounded. Uvi Ben-Haim, Ido Katz and Rami Keich are three war-wounded who are making valiant efforts to lead full lives and who are, for the most part, succeeding. Multiply these three by a thousand and you get a glimpse of the awesome cost being paid for Operation Peace for Galilee: these people will make this payment day after day, for the rest of their lives.

OL YISRAEL and Army Radio impeded with each other this weekend in observing the first anniversary of Operation Peace for Galilee. The army jumped the gun Friday with a one-hour afternoon broadcast on the war, while Yisrael held off until Shabbat and used the whole afternoon for a four-hour marathon on the war. We emerged from it all more confused than ever.

The kindest to be said about the respective programmes is that they are too much too soon.

Events are still too close to us for truly effective evaluation. It is at that the campaign was triggered by the assassination attempt on Ambassador Shlomo Givon. There were retaliatory bombings by the IAF of Fatah targets in Lebanon, and the Fatah in turn fired barrages of Katyusha rockets on settlements in Northern Israel.

Confusing history

LISTENING IN Z'ev Schiff

Former chief-of-staff Rafael Eitan insisted that the campaign's three principal targets had been achieved: a total observance of a cease-fire along Israel's northern borders; destruction of the PLO's military infrastructure; and its expulsion from Beirut.

"Not so," according to another former chief-of-staff, Yitzhak Rabin. "Never before in the annals of this nation have we fought a military campaign for such negligible gains," Rabin says. Fellow Labour Party member Shimoon Peres was to rare accord with Rabin. The IDF should never have forced entry into Beirut, he said. Ariel Sharon: "Stuff and nonsense."

Major Sa'ad Haddad said, "We may yet lose all of Lebanon, if for no other reason than the fact that we do not know how to exploit our victory."

For students of military history, the broadcasts may have provided some new morsels of information, especially about the care taken by field commanders to prevent civilian casualties.

Three days after the fighting started, the casualty figures were 97 dead and roughly six times that wounded. The opposition's stand was that operations should have been halted at this point. We were reminded that we had been promised a short campaign, "a mat-

tor of days." Once Fatah was pushed back beyond artillery range, the IDF would sheath its swords.

Z'EV SCHIFF, the veteran military correspondent of *Ha'aretz* claimed, in a statement to Kol Yisrael, that Ariel Sharon had planned things from the outset, that contrary to his pledges to keep the campaign short and localized, he had planned a pre-emptive strike against missile bases, 17 of which were knocked out before mediator Philip Habib even had a chance to ask the Syrians to stay out of the game. Sharon hoped that the elimination of the SAMs would give the Israeli Air Force clear skies to patrol the Beirut-Damascus road and to isolate the PLO in Beirut, preventing reinforcements from being brought in.

Walter Fraokl's "Gardener's Corner" will appear next Monday.

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

INAUGURATION OF THE LAZARUS BROTHERS CHAIR OF AERODYNAMICS

GREETINGS:

Mr. Jack L. Cummings
Chairman of the Board of Governors
Prof. Haim Ben-Shahar
President of Tel Aviv University
Prof. Yoram Dinstein
Dean of Tel Aviv University
Prof. Emanuel Marom
Dean of the Faculty of Engineering
Col. (Res.) Yosef Carmel
Chairman of the Board of Governors
Dr. Bernhard Lazarus
Honorary South Africa
Dr. Gunter Lazarus
Honorary South Africa

Lecture:
Prof. ISRAEL WYGNANSKI
Chairman of the Chair

"Vortices or the Reoccurring Problems in Aerodynamics"

Today, Monday, June 6, 1983 at 7:00 p.m.
in the Thau Auditorium, The Wolfson Building
Prof. Klausner Street, Ramat Aviv.

The public is invited.

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

Inauguration of the Nur-Moshe Fund for Economic Research

In memory of Mussa Sini
Iran Fahimian Nourafchan and Moises Zaak

GREETINGS

Mr. Jack L. Cummings
Chairman of the Board of Governors
Prof. Haim Ben-Shahar
President of Tel Aviv University
Mr. M.B. Gitter
Chairman of the Executive Council
Prof. Assaf Razin
Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences
Prof. David Pinas
Director of the Foerder Institute for Economic Research

Lecture:
Dr. Leonardo Leidman
Department of Economics
Researcher — Foerder Institute

"Recent Trends in Macroeconomics Theory and Policy: An Israeli Perspective"

Today, Monday, June 6, 1983, at 2:30 p.m.
After Hall (01), Naftali Building,
Tel Aviv University Campus, Ramat Aviv.

Entrance through Gate No. 4.
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Tel Aviv U. professor joins chorus of those who warn: 'Country is living beyond its means'

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Most of the criticism levelled against Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's policies today is based on economic, not political, considerations. This is stated by economics professor Efraim Sadka, 37, of Tel Aviv University, who himself has the reputation of being apolitical in his views. Sadka says that so far, at least, Aridor has not tackled the basic problem facing the country's economy — that both citizens and government are living far beyond their means. But he admits that "in many respects Aridor's hands are tied, for although politics should not interfere in economics, they do, here and everywhere else in the world."

Nevertheless, the former finance minister, Yigael Hurvitz, had the same political constellation to face, and although Hurvitz allowed soaring inflation to develop, "at least he had his eyes on the adverse balance of payments and kept this from soaring out of sight. Aridor, on the other hand, has inflation at a rate about the same as Hurvitz's, yet the adverse balance is growing rapidly."

And the problem of the increase in the gap is critical, for it is closely tied to raising money abroad. "Within a few years, all loans from governments abroad will just be enough to pay back the principal and interest we owe these same governments. Then we will be increasingly forced to go to private banks, and their loans will not only be short-term, but also bear high interest. Israel may be heading for the same status as Mexico and Turkey."

"The solution is simple: reduce government spending. All sorts of juggling of figures and shifting around of funds doesn't solve the problem. It only delays a solution." Where specifically could the government trim its budget? "The security budget is the first thing to be closely examined. In an organization that large there must be many ways of eliminating the blubber without harming its effectiveness."

But there are many minor things which could be done immediately, if it were not for political considerations, Sadka says. "For example, there is no reason why only Israel of all modern countries should not introduce daylight saving time. Savings should be considerable,

between \$70 million and \$200 m. The exact figure nobody really knows, for only interested bodies have studied the problem, and their viewpoints are coloured by political considerations."

And some \$70m. could be saved if El Al would fly on Saturdays and holidays.

Question: Would a massive devaluation solve the problem?

Answer: Only if it was accompanied by strenuous efforts to absorb money from the public. And this absorption could be done in many ways. For example, free country simply can't afford free high schools. And the universities are half free. The students pay only \$600 (about IS 27,000) a year, and this should be doubled, at least. And even then, it would be only 14 per cent of what a year's education costs. I know all the arguments. The students don't work and simply don't have the money. But if their parents have enough money to buy the student a car, then they have enough to pay \$1,200 (IS54,000) a year in tuition. Try to find parking space near the university. It is impossible. The parking lots are full of cars owned by the students."

And the valuable shekel, the professor says, or rather cheap foreign currency, is allowing hundreds of thousands of Israelis to take vacations abroad. "It is cheaper to take a package trip to Europe than to take the same trip to Eilat. This is a ridiculous state of affairs." And cheap foreign currency has allowed Israelis to go on a spending binge, buying huge quantities of new cars, videos and other durables.

"At least Aridor has recognized that his fight to cut inflation by devaluing the shekel was an important factor in creating this huge influx of consumer goods, and he has taken appropriate steps. The 15 per cent compulsory deposit on imports will force up prices by about nine per cent."

But, Sadka points out, this compulsory deposit bears all the earmarks of a return to the regulated and controlled economy of the Alignment.

Sadka also advises taking the "distortions" out of the cost-of-living allowance system. "Today, we have a set up where the ministry cuts, let us say, the subsidy on some basic item from 25 per cent to 15

per cent. What happens is that the index simply goes up. If the government wants to reduce its subsidies, this cut should not be included in the index. The index should be based on the true cost of each item according to its real market value."

Question: But wouldn't this hurt elderly persons living on National Insurance allowances?

"No. The government could give them as much as its wants, regardless of the index, or it could raise their pensions in line with the unchanged index."

Sadka does not believe that the government can do away with linkage in the country. "If anything, the situation would be worse. Who would sign a wage agreement without provision for a monthly or even weekly increase in an inflationary economy? Bargaining over this monthly increase would be long and bitter, and the workers would of course demand that these increases be based on their estimate of inflation."

Question: How much of Israel's plight is due to worldwide recession?

Answer: Very little. "If we can't sell things abroad, it is because others are not buying. The recession is a convenient excuse. But you must remember one thing, if one country runs up a balance of trade deficit, another country, or countries, must run up a surplus. This is the mathematics on which balances of trade are built. If we are going deeper into debt, it is because we are doing something wrong. If anything, the recession should have helped us narrow our trade gap, for the prices of many materials, oil, for example have fallen."

This is the fourth time that Israel takes part in the Moscow fair.

All mutual funds lag behind index rises since January

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Although 58 of the country's 104 mutual funds in May turned in satisfactory performances by rising more than the expected six per cent increase in that month's Cost-of-Living Index, not one has kept up with the index since the beginning of the year. This was stated yesterday by the Meitav financial consulting firm.

Since the beginning of the year all the mutual funds increased in value by only nine per cent, "which means a real 25 per cent retreat in actual value," Meitav stated.

Even if 58 funds did better than the index another 18 marked time with a zero yield, in May, while 28 rose in price from zero to six per cent.

During May, those mutual funds which specialize in index-linked bonds rose by 12.5 per cent, "a hike which has been unprecedented." Those funds dealing mainly with foreign currencies rose by 9.3 per cent, while those specializing in stocks rose by only 1.7 per cent, that is to say, much below the index. The ten funds with the best per-

formance in May (all of which specialize in index-linked bonds) were: Ofir, up 14.9 per cent; Eshel, 14 per cent; Miksha (13.7), Shaked (13.6), Sela (13.4), Tapuz (13.3), Almog (13.3), Halamish (13.2), Shamir (13.1) and Zamid 13.1 per cent.

The ten worse mutual funds (all of which specialize in stocks, or mainly in stocks) were: Dan, minus 14.4 per cent; Shahar, minus 11.6; Comet, minus 8.9; Efrat minus 7.6; Shenav, minus 6.9; Odem, minus 5; Anat, minus 3; Yesodot, minus 2.9; Ronit, minus 2.8; and Lapid, minus 2.4 per cent.

Assuming that the index rose by 46 per cent since the beginning of the year, the ten best funds (as mentioned, none kept up with the index) were: Etrog, index-linked and bank shares, 45.2; Tapuz, index linked, also 45.2 per cent; Eshel, stocks, 43; Armon, stocks, 42.1; Zamid, mainly stocks, 41.6 per cent; Anhar, foreign currency, 41.3; Shaked, index-linked, 40.9; Zameret, index-linked and bank shares, 40.8; Reshet, foreign currency, 40.7; and Ofir, index-linked, 40.5 per cent.

Merger of three Koor and three Assis canning factories under discussion

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The merger of three canning factories run by Koor with the Assis firm and another two canning factories owned by Assis is now being discussed by both sides, Koor sources confirmed yesterday.

The three Koor plants are Pri-Hagallil, Noon and Yona, while the other three are Assis itself, and two plants it controls, Man and Ardi. Koor is owned by Hevrat Ovdim, the holding company of the Histadrut. The Assis group is owned (75 per cent) by the Rubinstein group (whose main activities are in the construction field), with the remaining 25 per cent of the shares traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

Although no final decision has been taken on the merger, it is believed that ownership in the new group will be evenly split. Koor in the past has entered into many partnerships with private groups and individuals, some of them

abroad. For example, Tadiran is owned jointly by Koor and General Telephone & Electric, of the U.S.

The new group will have total sales of about \$50 million a year, about half of which is exported. The merger will allow both partners to rationalize production considerably, although no dismissals are visualized in the near future.

One of Koor's basic policies is to retrain all redundant workers. Moreover, the enlarged group will be able to introduce more efficient production lines, and thus be more competitive. It may be forced to employ more workers.

Other savings are expected in amalgamating bookkeeping systems and delivery methods.

Your money and your questions

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Post Finance Reporter

QUESTION: Why do options have different identification numbers and how do they differ from shares?

ANSWER: As the name implies, an option is the right to purchase a share, whereas a share represents part-ownership in a concern. Options may be issued from time to time and the fact that they bear different numbers indicates that their conditions are not the same as those of shares. These terms are published in the stock market gazette and can be checked for details.

QUESTION: What are the regulations for early redemption of State of Israel Bonds?

ANSWER: Tourists may redeem up to \$2,500 of State of Israel Bonds for each month of their stay in the country. Newcomers and residents may convert \$1,000 per person each year.

QUESTION: Was last week's share market rally "for real"?

ANSWER: Both sharply gaining markets as well as sharply falling ones are usually accompanied with an air of "unreality." However, our finance minister appears intent on stimulating the stock market. He would like to see companies able to raise funds on the exchange and he wants the government to sell off some of its holdings in publicly listed companies. Moreover, the government stands to gain from large trading turnovers, since it collects a 2 per cent sales levy. The market looks better now than it did at any time since the end of

January. However, caution should still be used and economic criteria for investment should be adhered to.

QUESTION: If speculating is such a bad thing, why do so many people do it?

ANSWER: Speculating on the stock exchange or buying lottery tickets or playing poker for high stakes is not inherently bad or immoral, in my opinion. However, speculating with savings which have been set aside for other purposes is downright foolish. An old-fashioned rule of thumb is that you can speculate with those sums of which you are prepared to lose up to 50 per cent.

QUESTION: I have been offered a choice of Chagall and Picasso prints as an investment. What do you think?

ANSWER: The problem with investing in pictures, lithographs or prints is that one usually pays a substantial premium over the price for which these art objects can be resold. However, investment in art has the major advantage that one can have an aesthetic enjoyment from viewing one's investment.

QUESTION: I bought dollars during the devaluation scare. Should I sell them and go back into the share market?

ANSWER: A judicious division of investments calls for some holdings in foreign currency. But if you have placed all your savings in one currency, this is just as illogical as having 100 per cent of your holdings in shares. A certain balance should be maintained.

Rishon workers protest winery move

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

RISHON LEZION. — Workers at the 100-year-old Carmel winery here are again on the warpath, trying to block a management plan to move the establishment to the West Bank or to a development area within the Green Line.

About 150 workers last week held a quiet demonstration outside the main offices of the Ministry of In-

dustrial and Trade in Jerusalem. Worker representatives were received by Gad Soen, head of the food section at the ministry, who said that the government would not interfere, and that the management of the Wine Growers Cooperative would have to reach its own decision on whether or not to transfer the winery.

Soen added that no action would be taken until a special committee set up by deputy Agriculture Minister Pessah Grupper on the crisis of the wine grape branch, filed its findings. The committee's report is expected in a month or two.

Workers spokesman David Davidovich told *The Jerusalem Post* that he was not happy with the Soen meeting.

He said he is afraid that the committee's findings will favour the Wine Growers Cooperative.

He said that "the workers, some with 40 years experience, asked to be represented on the committee, but were refused. This is a bad omen," he said.

Davidovich told *The Post* that the workers will continue their struggle against the relocation of the wineries of Rishon and Zichron Ya'acov. He said they will form a special Knesset lobby, and will take several other steps in the coming weeks, which he refused to reveal.

Vegetable growers want controls back

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

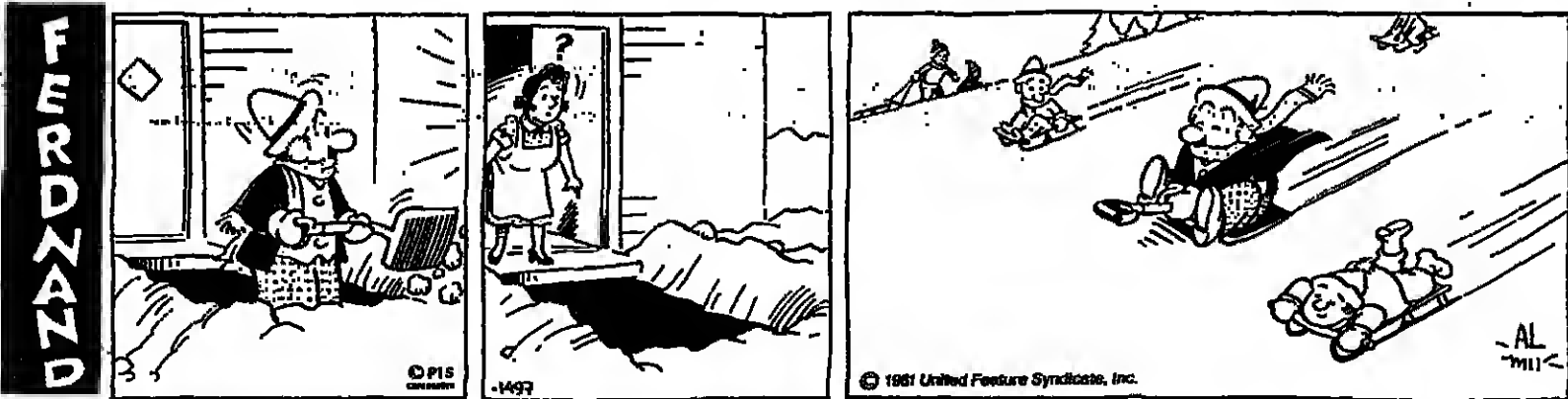
TEL AVIV. — Vegetable growers demand that the government return to the policy of guaranteeing a minimum price for their produce. Only in this way they claim, can shortages such as happened this year, be avoided. These shortages caused some vegetable prices to skyrocket during the winter.

Ami Uiel, secretary of the Vegetable Growers Union said yesterday that the winter shortage was due partly to the harsh weather, but was aggravated by the fact that many farmers refused to grow vegetables without a guaranteed minimum price.

Uiel added that most growers' earnings had dropped 30 to 50 per cent since the government abolished the minimum price guarantee. They reacted by reducing the areas under cultivation.

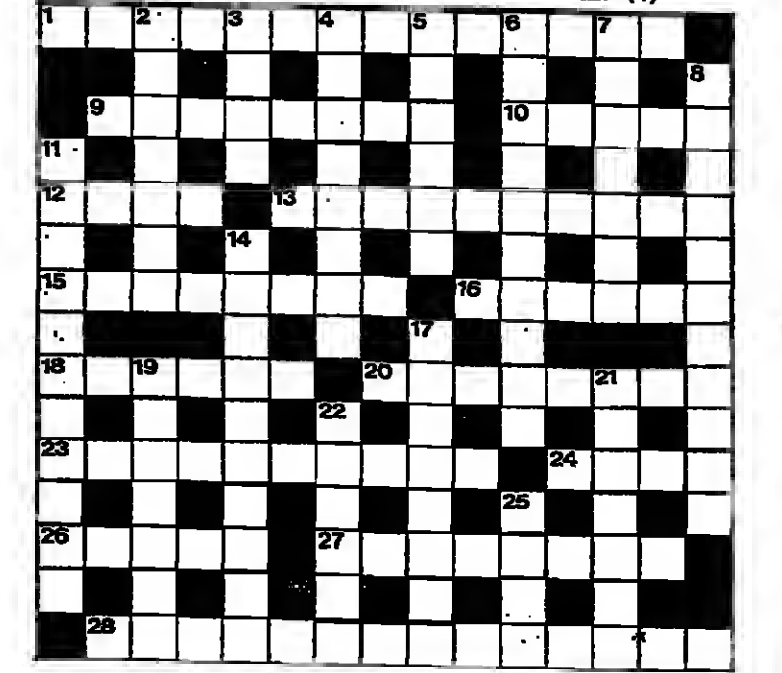
Uiel called on the government to stabilize the vegetable market and retail prices in next winter by reinstating the former policy, both for the local market and for export.

He maintained that a plan for producing 67,000 tons of various vegetables for export for the coming fall and winter seasons could bring in about \$40 million. The growers base this estimate on a five per cent increase of certain popular export vegetables, and cutting down on others which did not do well in the past year.



ONE-AND-ONE CROSSWORD

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>ACROSS</p> <p>1 Parts of the capital that are in no way exceptional? (8, 6)</p> <p>9 Dealer in valuable articles we'll make gibes about (6)</p> <p>10 A capital atmosphere in a small business organisation (5)</p> <p>12 Further out of Lans (4)</p> <p>13 It explains precisely what is meant by sharpness of outline (10)</p> <p>15 Where football hooligans can create havoc with Southern Region (8)</p> <p>16 Far too much to pay for apple turnover? (6)</p> <p>18 Throaty complaint of young and beautiful singer? (8)</p> <p>20 Grasping member of the animal kingdom (5)</p> <p>23 One trump I'd vexatiously pressed for (10)</p> <p>24 Extremist who wants the Labour party to move briskly forward (4)</p> <p>26 Jack in a deal, maybe (5)</p> <p>27 Kind of survey maps the Artillery cannot do without (8)</p> <p>28 Prepare to take silk or become a licensed victualler? (5, 3, 3, 3)</p> | <p>DOWN</p> <p>2 Not a nudist who works behind the scenes at the theatre (7)</p> <p>3 Bill's opponents (4)</p> <p>4 Badly ruled first mate coming in after someone else has taken over duty? (8)</p> <p>5 A melody the artist isn't worried about (6)</p> <p>6 They are trained to come up with constructive ideas (10)</p> <p>7 One impression of literary work (7)</p> <p>8 Favourite places for training? (6, 5)</p> <p>11 Political subterfuges at which conjurers should be adept (5, 6)</p> <p>14 What the sentry said to the Quaker with satisfactory credentials? (4, 6)</p> <p>17 Back on the field of play, maybe (8)</p> <p>19 Put in a new bed at the nursery? (7)</p> <p>21 Small wheaten loaf for smokers? (4-5)</p> <p>22 Defer a decision to leave the shore (5, 3)</p> <p>25 What we put on the plate when in church? (4)</p> |
|---|---|



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Israel Lands Administration Jerusalem District

Offer for Lease of Plot for Construction of Commercial Centre at Kiryat Gat, Tender No. JM/83/26

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids for the lease of a plot for the construction of shops and a supermarket on the ground floor and offices on the second floor. Area details and construction potential at the time of publication of the tender were as follows:

Block no.	Parcel portions	Area (sq.m.)	Building % on 2 floors	Development costs (IS)	Minimum price (IS)	Deposit (IS)
1830	35-38	3250	70	2,583,750	3,047,067	150,000

Details, sample contracts and bid forms are available at our Jerusalem district office, 34 Rehov Ben-Yehuda, 12th floor, Tel. 224121, during regular working hours. Deadline for submitting tender bids is 12 noon on July 8, 1983. Bids not found in the tenders postbox by the above time for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered. The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest or any other bid.

Jerusalem District

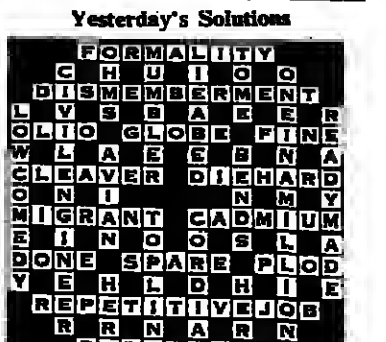
Offer for Lease of Area for Total Construction in East Talpott, Jerusalem Tender No. JM/83/27

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids for the lease of a plot for construction of 22 housing units in East Talpott, Jerusalem. Area details and construction potential at the time of publication of the tender were as follows:

Municipal building plan no.	Plot no.	Area (sq.m.)	Planned Construction (sq.m.)	Development costs (IS)*	Minimum price (IS)	Deposit (IS)
2220	11	4580	3000	\$,189,370	1,056,500	\$50,000

* Linked to October 1982 paving index. Development costs will be paid separately by tender awardee to the Ministry of Construction and Housing in accordance with the customary conditions of the construction and housing Ministry. Development costs do not include water, electricity (sewerage where necessary) and all municipal fees. Details, sample contracts and bid forms are available at our Jerusalem district office, 34 Rehov Ben-Yehuda, 12th floor, Tel. 224121, during regular working hours. Deadline for submitting tender bids is 12 noon on July 8, 1983. Bids not found in the tenders postbox by the above time for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered. The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest or any other bid.

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Prices boom on higher volume

TEL AVIV. — Over the weekend investors apparently concluded that the current rally is the "real thing." The last vestiges of skepticism seemed swept aside and the main problem appeared to be how to raise the funds to get back into the market.

When trading in options began yesterday morning, it was quite apparent that the public was in there. Prices were established at sharply higher levels. It took little imagination to guess in which direction prices would move when the afternoon session began.

"As it was, all expectations were amply fulfilled as no fewer than 290 securities were ahead by 5% or better. Of these 72 were established as "buyers only." Only two issues fell by more than 5%, and not a single security was registered as "sellers only." The General Share Index, commercial banks excepted, maintained its upward pattern and added 0.36% to stand at 478.8, a recovery high.

Perhaps what pleased observers most was the healthy turnover, which totaled just a hair under JSI.4 billion.

Yesterday marked round three for Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, who can take almost full credit for the current rally. His new measures, cutting back on trading levies and expanding the percentage which pension funds may invest in shares, have been the factors primarily responsible for the "bull market" atmosphere. Plaudits should also go to the commercial bank group, which acted forcefully in supporting the market leading up to the recent rises.

Credit to the banks is due regardless of the fact that money for the support was provided by the Treasury. The fact is that the funds were loaned to the banks, and they were obliged to accept these loans along with interest, which would be assessed. However, it now appears that things are working out well for all concerned. The investors are obviously happy. The Treasury is happy because a heavy of new issues is being rushed to the market, and

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

after all, that is the main reason for markets' existence.

And finally, the bankers are happy as well. As the public is getting back into the act, the banks are selling the shares which they had bought at lower levels. Not only will they be able to continue stabilizing the market, but they will be able to chalk up profits, which are so welcome in what is generally considered a difficult year for the banking community.

Even the usually prim and proper commercial bank group had its share of big winners. Union Bank, which had an extremely low yield in May, has again come to life. Last month the Union shares were up by only 5.6%, compared with 10.8% chalked up by IDB and 11% registered by Mizrahi. Yesterday Union Bank shares soared by 9.6%. Maritime Bank 0.5 was 6.9% higher, while the 0.1 shares gained 3.1%. Danol 5.0 and FIBI wound up on the "buyers only" list. The shares of First International rose by 8.1%.

Mortgage banks issues were higher, but the options really moved ahead smartly. The Carmel option, for one example, was up by nearly 21%.

Insurance shares were sharply higher, with 10% gains including Aryeh, Hasehah (R), Hamishmar-Harel 1.0 and Menora 5.0.

Reports from the floor of the exchange indicate that the Eisenberg group has been a heavy buyer of shares generally associated with the group. The buying had been at its peak during the period when the banks were exerting their own buying pressures. Yesterday many of the Eisenberg group shares were sharply higher. The Teta shares, in the services and trade group, were both 10% gainers. The Cold Storage 1.0 shares were "buyers only" for the third day. Today the shares could conceivably add on tens of

percentage points. Piryon, in the investment company group, and the flagship of the Eisenberg group, was up by 10% for the second day.

The "big winner" came in the form of the Cold Storage 0.1 shares, which soared by no less than 41.6%.

Lumir 1.0 and 5.0, also numbered among the Eisenberg companies, were ahead by 19% and 13.8%.

Industrials continued to spearhead the current rise. Ten per cent gains were liberally sprinkled throughout the sector. Cyclone 1.0 was the "big gainer" among the industrials. The shares rocketed ahead by more than 28%. The 5.0 shares advanced by nearly 10%, while the options were running ahead by 20.8%. A recent investment advisory report recommended the purchase of the Cyclone shares.

Investment company shares were also among major gainers. Ampa was again on the move and chalked up a rise of 26.1%. The Clal group continued to demonstrate strength. Clal Trade rose by 9.3% while Clal Industries was gaining 7.5%. Pama 0.1 was a 10% winner.

The index-linked bond market was generally stable, with few price movements, in either direction.

The management of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange announced that it is delisting the Hasehah (R) shares, as of July 7. They will continue to trade once a week after that until September 6, when they will be dropped from all trading.

Most active stocks

First Int. 720 7.56% +3.4

Hasehah (R) 1218 4.06% +4.5

Maritime 0.1 1515 4.09% +4.5

Shares traded: 151,375.2m.

Convertible: 15,176.7m.

Bonds: 15,276.5m.

ECONOMIC BRIEFS

Jerusalem Post Reporter.

Mordechai Bar-On has been appointed managing director of Kitan Consolidated. He has worked at Kitan since 1972 and in his last job was deputy managing director, in charge of finance and procurement.

Fifty per cent of the world's supply of anisic aldehyde, a raw material used to produce pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, is being produced by Koff Ltd., Avraham Raz, managing director of the firm, announced. During 1982/83 the plant produced \$14.8 million worth of the material, of which \$6m. was exported.

Bank Hapoalim is offering a special discount on its Goren mutual fund certificates until June 16. The discount consists of selling the certificates at their base price, that is, a reduction of 1.5 per cent from the regular price.

Kibbutz Alosim, in Emek Yezre'el, is investing \$250,000 in a plant to make aluminum plated household utensils.

The My Brothers Keeper organization, which assists newcomers in settling in the country, has opened a station in the Bank Leumi branch at 76 Rehov LaGuardia in Tel Aviv. It will be open every Thursday from 4 to 5.30 p.m.

CIVIL AUTHORITY OF JUDEA AND SAMARIA
Staff Officer for Internal Affairs — High Planning Committee

Order Concerning the Planning Zone of Yatta

Under authority granted me by Para. 2 of an Order concerning the Towns, Villages and Buildings Planning Law (Judea and Samaria, No. 418) 1971, and in accordance with Para. 13 of the Towns, Villages and Buildings Law (No. 78) 1968, and having fulfilled the requirements of this order and law, I now announce that I have issued an order declaring the area circumscribed by the Planning Zone of Yatta — this zone being the area circumscribed by a blue line on the map attached to the order.

This order and the attached map may be seen at my office in Beit El and also at the office of the Central Planning Bureau in Ramatallah, on regular working days between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. The order becomes effective 15 days after the publication of this notice.

Shimon Amar
Staff Officer for Internal Affairs
Headquarters, Judea and Samaria District
Head of the High Planning Committee

May 23, 1983

Company	Price	Volume	Change	% change	Company	Price	Volume	Change	% change	Company	Price	Volume	Change	% change	Company	Price	Volume	Change	% change
Commercial Banks																			
IDP p.	83600	1	+7600	+10.0	Teta 1	325	206	+30	+10.2	Online 1	242	100	+12	+5.2	King 1	391	222	+36	+10.1
IDB r.	3219	1356	+16	+5	Teta 5	159	732	+14	+10.0	Online 5	165	130	+15	+10.0	King 5	239	10	+5	+2.0
IDB p. A	19500	55	+60	+1.9	Clal Comp	812	121	+74	+17.6	Online 10	106	100	+7	+7.1	King 10	168	49	+19	+12.8
IDB op 11	2235	187	+5	+2	Clal Comp op	566	1	+40	+7.6	Online 15	429	307	+25	+6.2	King 15	460	54	+3	+0.7
Union r	2657	2389	+233	+9.6	Malat 1	602	100	+28	+4.9	Online 20	317	31	+12	+3.9	King 20	261	115	+16	+6.5
Union op 4	4105	165	+5	+1	Malat 5	350	100	+16	+4.8	Online 25	760	48	+10	+1.4	King 25	444	73	+25	+5.4
Discount A	4162	198	+18	+4.4	Malat 10	202	68	+13	+6.9	Online 30	1054	186	+96	+10.0	King 30	340	60	+8	+2.4
Discount B	3230	71	+25	+1.1	Malat 15	275	100	+13	+5.0	Online 35	825	67	+37	+5.0	King 35	707	9	+25	+3.7
Mizrahi r	1315	3121	+5	+0.4	Malat 20	172	100	+8	+4.9	Online 40	155	100	+12	+5.2	King 40	468	75	+5	+1.1
Mizrahi 5	1315	305	+6	+0.5	Malat 25	161	127	+106	+16.6	Online 45	773	100	+7	+0.9	King 45	330	899	+18	+5.8
Mizrahi op 3	no trading				Malat 30	158	100	+7	+0.5	Online 50	545	67	+37	+5.0	King 50	1555	93	+141	+10.0
Mizrahi op 10	2340	224	+30	+1.3	Malat 35	113	100	+13	+12.9	Online 55	2329	3	+70	+3.1	King 55	2336	19	+212	+10.0
Mizrahi op 11	1430	48	+80	+5.9	Malat 40	165	100	+8	+5.1	Online 60	105	100	+21	+9.8	King 60	362	172	+58	+9.9
Mizrahi op 6	10720	1			Malat 45	129	100	+17	+15.2	Online 65	235	192	+21	+9.8	King 65	330	172	+58	+9.9
Mizrahi op 9	no trading				Nikav 1.0	507	100	+24	+5.0	Online 70	88	286	+11	+14.3	King 70	256	69	+23	+9.9
Maritime 0.1	1515	4091	+45	+3.1	Nikav 5.0	328	191	+30	+10.1	Online 75	336	264	+31	+10.2	King 75	273	11	+10	+6.1
Maritime 0.5	695	3498	+45	+6.9	Nikav op 1	268	100	+14	+5.5	Online 80	135	100	+6	+7.0	King 80	95	100	n.c.	
Hapoalim p. B	3515	1	-184	-5.3	Nikav op 5	450	368	+50	+25.0	Online 85	98	100	+6	+7.1	King 85	467	100	+33	+5.0
Hapoalim p. 1	2185	4106	+12	+0.6	Nikav op 10	401	100	+14	+5.4	Online 90	1909	138	+158	+9.0	King 90	340	27	+25	+7.1
Hapoalim p. 5	3185	119	+12	+0.6	Nikav op 15	454	79	+14	+3.2	Online 95	164	100	+8	+5.0	King 95	1060	14	+127	+13.6
Hapoalim p. 10	1340	1	n.c.		Nikav op 20	401	29	-2	-0.5	Online 100	177	100	+8	+5.0	King 100	340	4	n.c.	
Hapoalim p. 13	4260	159	n.c.		Nikav op 25	378	168	+53	+10.1	Online 105	121	742	+12	+1.1	King 105	373	487	+24	+6.9
Hapoalim p. 16	12100	1	n.c.		Rapae 0.1	1463	23	+133	+10.0	Dubek p. r	3480	24	+180	+5.5	King 110	773	34	+35	+4.7
Hapoalim p. 18	8320	3	n.c.		Rapae 0.5	356	135	+42	+13.4	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 115	632	36	+16	+2.6
Land, Building					Supersol 1	1015	337	+50	+13.2	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 120	579	1	n.c.	
Oren	292	100	+14	+5.0	Supersol 2	1250	743	+50	+13.2	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 125	579	1	n.c.	
Oren op 1	465	100	+14	+5.0	Supersol op 1	1890	34	+130	+7.4	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 130	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim Invest.	355	415	+25	+7.6	Land, Building					Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 135	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim r	382	4565	+35	+10.1	Oren op 1	465	100	+14	+5.0	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 140	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 1	175	100	+14	+5.0	Asenim Invest.	355	415	+25	+7.6	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 145	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 5	685	190	+80	+13.2	Asenim op 1	4565	35	+10	+0.2	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 150	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 10	281	495	+30	+10.7	Asenim op 5	1751	100	+14	+5.0	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 155	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 15	8220	50	+40	+0.5	Asenim op 10	685	190	+80	+13.2	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 160	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 20	7000	5	+10	+0.1	Asenim op 15	281	495	+30	+10.7	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 165	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 25	370	370	+6	+2.0	Asenim op 20	8220	50	+40	+0.5	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 170	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 30	136	66	+14	+11.9	Asenim op 25	7000	5	+10	+0.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 175	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 35	284	100	+14	+5.0	Asenim op 30	370	370	+6	+2.0	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 180	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 40	175	267	+5	+2.8	Asenim op 35	136	66	+14	+11.9	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 185	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 45	373	100	+27	+7.5	Asenim op 40	284	100	+14	+5.0	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 190	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 50	593	100	+27	+7.5	Asenim op 45	175	267	+5	+2.8	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 195	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 55	178	322	+8	+4.5	Asenim op 50	373	100	+27	+7.5	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 200	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 60	93	238	+8	+10.0	Asenim op 55	178	322	+8	+4.5	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 205	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 65	232	1410	+17	+7.9	Asenim op 60	93	238	+8	+10.0	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 210	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 70	381	77	+1	+0.3	Asenim op 65	232	1410	+17	+7.9	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 215	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 75	126	688	+18	+12.0	Asenim op 70	381	77	+1	+0.3	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 220	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 80	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 75	126	688	+18	+12.0	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 225	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 85	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 80	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 230	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 90	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 85	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 235	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 95	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 90	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 240	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 100	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 95	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 245	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 105	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 100	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 250	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 110	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 105	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 255	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 115	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 110	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 260	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 120	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 115	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 265	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 125	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 120	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 270	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 130	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 125	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 275	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 135	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 130	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 280	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 140	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 135	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 285	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 145	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 140	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 290	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 150	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 145	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 295	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 155	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 150	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 300	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 160	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 155	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 305	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 165	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 160	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 310	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 170	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 165	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 315	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 175	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 170	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 320	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 180	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 175	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 325	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 185	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 180	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 330	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 190	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 185	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 335	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 195	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 190	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 340	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 200	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 195	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 345	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 205	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 200	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 350	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 210	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 205	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 355	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 215	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 210	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+5.5	King 360	579	1	n.c.	
Asenim op 220	163	566	+15	+10.1	Asenim op 215	163	566	+15	+10.1	Dubek p. b	3480	22	+180	+					

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing DirectorTHE JERUSALEM
POSTErwin Frenkel
Editor

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Sivan 25, 5743 • Sha'aban 24, 1403

Nothing to celebrate

IT IS A SAD anniversary that the country is marking today. The war that Israel launched just a year ago, ostensibly to ensure the peace of Galilee, was by the government's own boasting the first war in the country's history that was not forced upon it by a foreign adversary. It was a war of deliberate choice. Those Israelis who still think it was a wise choice seem to be in a minority today.

The war was to have ended within 24, 48, or 72 hours, after the Israel Defence Forces had placed the Galilee settlements out of range of terrorist guns and rockets. On the seventh day of the war the IDF was stated to have fully carried out its mission. Yet a year later the war is still not over, and Israeli soldiers are dying these days in a thankless effort to ensure the peace of the faraway Shouf mountains, where Lebanon's Christians and Druse are ferociously battling one another.

Operation Peace for Galilee was sold as such to Israel's American ally, to the main opposition party, to the whole people of Israel, and even to the cabinet itself. It took even the cabinet some time to realize that it was being dragged by the defence minister and his mostly faithful lieutenant, the prime minister, into a fully fledged war whose purposes went far beyond the original declared aims of the operation they, and the Knesset, had approved.

That Lebanese war, which Ariel Sharon had evidently planned from the outset, was expected to yield a bounty that was only little short of the millennium: a peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel; the reconstruction of sovereign Lebanon under a Christian-dominated government; the utter destruction of the PLO; a settlement of the dispute over Eretz Yisrael in this country's favour; the long-term suppression of Syria's war-making ability; the cleansing of Lebanon from all foreign forces — not to say Israel's emergence, to general applause, as the decisive, Western-oriented power in the area.

One year, nearly 500 dead and some 2,700 wounded after the start of the war, Israel does not have very much to show for its investment in the war.

True, the villages and towns of Galilee have been free from the threat of Katyusha rockets, and not by dint of a cease-fire with the terrorists. But the Lebanese are presenting their agreement with Israel to the other Arabs as essentially a reaffirmation of the old armistice accord, which is not much of an exaggeration. Lebanon, under a ramshackle central government, and with a phantom army, is still bitterly riven by communal conflicts.

The PLO has received a body blow, but it remains a force to contend with. The future of the territories remains unsettled, and all that has been gained is another year without a solution. Syria, first beaten but now recovered with active Soviet aid, is more strongly entrenched in Lebanon than ever before, and keeps rattling the sabre. The refusal of Damascus to pull its own — and the PLO — troops from eastern Lebanon undermines a central assumption of the Israel-Lebanese agreement.

Although Israel has in the process helped the U.S. gain a firm foothold in Lebanon, its only profit has been to regain some of the American backing it lost during long months of a bloody war.

Plainly, something has gone terribly wrong. The sense of failure — now shared, it seems, by most of the people — recalls elements of the public mood after the country's emergence from the ordeal of the Yom Kippur War. Just as that experience merited a judicial investigation, so does this last war, quite apart from the inquiry into the Sabra and Shatilla massacres. This time, too, there is a surprise to be accounted for: the self-inflicted surprise of incredible decision-making.

An urgent motion for the agenda calling for a commission of inquiry into the Lebanese war is to be presented to the Knesset today by Shinui. The motion will doubtless be vigorously opposed by the government, and so will the idea itself. But it deserves support, for only by learning from failure can the nation assure itself there will be no such failure in the future.

No tax and no money

THE TREASURY, it turns out, can after all do without the 0.3 per cent tax on current banking accounts proposed by Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, and unanimously approved by the Ministerial Finance Committee last week as means of covering the costs of the protracted war in Lebanon. Mr. Aridor still thinks it is a "good" and "convenient" tax, but since the proposal has aroused the "sensitivity of the public," he will not put it before the full cabinet. So he said yesterday.

Had he given the matter a little thought at the outset, Mr. Aridor would have realized that the public would not particularly care for this kind of new tax, even though it was only a substitute for the old, now discontinued Peace for Galilee impost. In terms of public policy, the protectionist 15 per cent deposit requirement on all imported goods, also decided upon last week and now already law, must be considered a far more reprehensible measure. But people just don't like the idea of their finance minister constantly prying into their checking accounts.

Simha Ehrlich, the agriculture minister, claims he only agreed to the new tax on the understanding, which he only later discovered to have been mistaken, that the tax would be paid by the banks, and not by the public. In any case, the Knesset Liberals were scandalized, and raised a hue and cry, and they were soon joined by Tami, too. This sealed the fate of the proposed tax.

However, so long as the army stays in Lebanon, its special expenses need to be covered — \$1.5 billion every month, according to the Treasury. Mr. Aridor says he will not print money for the purpose. This leaves him with the choice of either imposing an alternative new tax, or cutting the budget. He should, for once, try to cut the budget.

RESIDENTS OF this port city in northern Lebanon fear it may be turned into an anarchic power base for the Palestine Liberation Organization, much like Beirut before the PLO was expelled last summer.

PLO chairman Yasser Arafat has made frequent visits, and PLO representatives have tried to rent office buildings. These facts are interpreted by people here as signs of a planned expansion of the PLO presence — perhaps even turning it into the group's de facto headquarters.

Arafat has denied Lebanese newspaper reports that he intends to move his base to Tripoli, Lebanon's third-largest city.

A serious drawback would be the possibility of strong reaction from the Lebanese Government, and probably from Israel. Establishment of a PLO headquarters in Tripoli, even if temporary, could be viewed as a violation of the agreement under which the organization left Beirut after a nine-week Israeli siege last summer. In Washington, last week, a U.S. State Department spokesman said that "certainly Arafat's presence in Tripoli would violate the spirit of the agreement."

But the reports persist, and people who live here put some store in them because of the PLO's efforts to gain more office space;

CHANCELLOR Helmut Kohl has gone to Moscow for talks that may be crucial to the outcome of the Geneva arms control negotiations.

Before he went to the Williamsburg summit, Kohl declared that he would not go to Moscow as an intermediary or as a translator. This was an allusion to former chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who once described himself as a "translator" rather than as an intermediary, between the two superpowers.

However, Kohl's rejection of these roles, and his statement that he would present to the Soviets the position of the Western alliance, have prompted questions concerning the specific purpose of his visit.

Germany's position in NATO, and its pivotal role in the NATO plan to station new nuclear missiles in Europe by the end of this year if no agreement with the Soviet Union is reached by then, will hardly permit Kohl to be more than an emissary of the closed ranks of the alliance. If that is his purpose, and the entire reach of his mission, the Soviet leadership would probably prefer to go on talking to the master of the alliance rather than to an emissary.

Kohl has good reasons to go beyond the official NATO declarations, and there is little doubt that the Soviet Union is fully aware of that and will attempt to use the chancellor's visit to produce flexibility into the U.S. stance at Geneva.

GERMANY is the only NATO country in which the U.S. plans to station Pershing 2 missiles. It is

READERS' LETTERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As one who has tried for years to push Kol Yisrael into doing just what they have done, that is create a separate FM classical music channel, I am horrified at the short-sighted outcry against this gain to our cultural environment.

Car radios with FM are almost standard anywhere in Europe. Why not here? Besides, anyone listening with the right degree of concentration to classical music whilst driving a vehicle is endangering his and other people's lives.

P. HIRSCHMANN

Sir, — During the past few weeks, numerous protests, including editorials, have appeared in the Israel press, including The Jerusalem Post, against the arbitrary, imperious decision to broadcast the Voice of Music programme on FM only.

In the light of these cogent arguments, one would think that the public is entitled to some form of reaction or explanation on the part of the broadcasting authorities. To the best of my knowledge, none has been forthcoming.

One has the feeling that the capricious attitude of the authorities is: let the dogs bark — the caravan moves on.

GERSHON GITLIN

Sir, — A few days ago, a letter appeared in your newspaper, in which Asher Mibashan said that the Voice of Music may be an excellent idea, but he did not possess a FM set.

Well, I do possess two good ones, but the rendition of the music is horrible. I urge the radio authorities to put the classical music back on

FEAR OF THE PLO

By TERRY ANDERSON / Tripoli

because of Arafat's current problems with Syria; and because of the current infighting in his own Fatah faction, the largest in the PLO.

THERE ARE an estimated 70,000 Palestinians in the Tripoli area, 30,000 of them in two large camps just outside the city. Tripoli was the first Lebanese city taken over by the Syrians in 1976, when they moved in after 18 months of civil war between Lebanese Christians and Moslems backed by the PLO.

It has been the scene of recurrent outbreaks of fighting between local Sunni Moslems and pro-Syrian Alawite Moslems. At times the battles have involved the Syrian Army itself.

Local feeling against the Syrians is strong. The majority of Tripoli's residents, except for the small Alawite minority, appear to dislike the occupation and to sympathize with activists who sporadically launch raids on Syrian guardposts.

Last year, opposition was so strong that the Syrians agreed to stay out of the city centre, except for two or three posts. The Palestinians also are viewed as occupiers, but armed PLO men are rarely seen downtown, and they have cultivated support in the slums. Some PLO factions, having their own disputes with the Syrians, have quietly supplied weapons and support to the anti-Syrian movements and have even occasionally been accepted as peace-keepers between Sunnis and Alawites.

Residents of Tripoli say they fear an increased presence would turn their city into the kind of anarchic playground for radicals that Beirut became, with street gun battles common.

ON ARAFAT'S latest visit, his guards fired a rifle-propelled grenade and automatic weapons into the air to clear traffic for his bulletproof car.

"Why are they doing this?" asked a nervous lawyer. "Just to clear the

traffic! If they stay here, it will be like this all the time."

"The Palestinians have more guns than the Lebanese Army. As long as they are here, and the Syrians, we can do nothing," said a local official.

All those who criticized the Palestinians and Syrians refused to allow their names to be used, out of fear of retribution.

Recently, PLO officials have tried to rent several large office buildings, some uncompleted, in Tripoli's port area.

"They have approached several people about renting the buildings," said one businessman, who asked not to be named. "They haven't succeeded so far. No one wants to get involved with them, maybe even see their building destroyed by the Israelis, like in Beirut."

The Palestinians reportedly even offered financial help to finish incomplete buildings if they could obtain a lease, residents said. Several knowledgeable observers say it

would be logical for Arafat to strengthen his power base here, and perhaps even make this his Lebanese headquarters. With a strong Fatah presence in the camps, he could operate here with little interference by the Syrians. And so far, the Palestinians here seem untouched by a rebellion in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley by some Fatah officers against Arafat's policies.

"There are no Abu Mousa people here," said a Fatah officer in the Bekawi Camp on the edge of the city, referring to the Fatah colonel leading the rebellion.

But if he remained here, Arafat would have difficulty travelling — particularly to the Bekaa, to which the shortest road runs through the power base of the hostile rightist Christians near the Cedars of Lebanon Forest. Arafat would have to travel extra hours north to the Syrian border, then east, to reach the Bekaa, and the only airport is a small military base, now held by the Syrians, north of the city.

(Associated Press)

To the colours

Dry Bones, and its creator, Ya'acov Kirschen, have been summoned by the IDF to reserve duty. If the army can spare him, Shalig will return to civilian life on these pages in about a fortnight.

OFF TO MOSCOW

By MEIR MERHAV

these weapons which the Soviet Union fears most, because they have a range that enables them to hit targets just short of Moscow, with a flying time estimated at 6-10 minutes, and an accuracy — in one out of two cases — of within 25 metres. The Soviets are therefore vitally interested in preventing the stationing of what they regard as a first-strike weapon.

On the German side, it is clear that Kohl faces not only a tough adversary in Moscow, but also a very hot autumn at home if the new missiles are stationed.

The Russians will make it clear, in stick-and-carrot fashion, that while Germany stands to gain much from continued détente, it will be held hostage in case NATO proceeds, as planned, with the stationing of the missiles.

The various components of the German peace movement have already announced mass demonstrations for the autumn, with marches on U.S. military bases and nuclear depots. The organizers, who can no longer be accused of being Moscow-directed, communist-front organizations because they span much of the political spectrum, will make an all-out effort to keep these demonstrations



West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

non-violent. But there can be no assurance that they will remain so.

IN ADDITION to this extra-parliamentary movement, the Kohl government will also have to contend with strong parliamentary opposition.

The Social-Democratic Party has distinctly shifted away from its previous support for the NATO two-track resolution of December 1979.

Even Helmut Schmidt, who was a chief architect of that resolution, recently publicly doubted that the U.S. has been making an earnest effort to reach agreement at Geneva. Last Wednesday, the SPD faction

in the Bundestag held a special session to debate its stand, and barely adopted a resolution not to abandon its support of the NATO resolution immediately but to await developments in the Geneva talks and postpone a final decision until its extraordinary party convention in November.

The solution the Social Democrats are hoping for in the Geneva talks is something along the lines of the working paper exchanged last summer (and repudiated by both the U.S. and the Soviet Union) between Paul Nitze, the U.S. negotiator, and his Soviet counterpart, Yuri Kvitsinski.

That paper envisioned a compromise according to which the U.S. would not station any Pershing 2's and would restrict itself to 75 launchers of Cruise missiles, while the number of Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe would be reduced to 75, with 225 warheads.

BEFORE he went to Moscow, Kohl was briefed by Nitze on the status of the Geneva talks. The German chancellor declared that this briefing had convinced him that the U.S. was negotiating in earnest — but it would not be surprising if a major topic in his talks in Moscow turns out to be a return to the Nitze-

Kvitsinski compromise of last year. A compromise along these lines would ensure Kohl the support of the Social Democratic Party and defuse the domestic tensions that are bound to increase as the crucial autumn months come nearer.

It must, however, be doubted whether Kohl carries any brief from the U.S. that would open the way for such a compromise. The Williamsburg resolution, and the declarations of U.S. Defence Secretary, Casper Weinberger in Bonn and in Brussels, indicate the contrary.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is keeping up the momentum of its campaign against the NATO resolution, the main thrust of which is directed at Germany as much as at the U.S. While Yuri Andropov called for a return to détente and an improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations to his demonstratively cordial reception of the 91-year-old Averell Harriman, the U.S. Ambassador in Moscow in 1943-46, a similar signal was conveyed to Bonn through Lothar Spaeth, the premier of Baden-Wuerttemberg, who visited Moscow a week earlier. At the same time, the East German government is making strenuous efforts to place the common interest of the two German states and their mutual relations in the scales.

However Kohl defines his role in Moscow, he will find it difficult to come back empty-handed — for that would leave him to face even more criticism and opposition than if he had not gone to Moscow at all.

The writer is the Bonn correspondent of The Jerusalem Post.

THE VOICE OF MUSIC

doing many of us an excellent service by printing in your Friday edition the following week's major and minor fare: it gives one the comfort of knowing in advance that, at least until 20:30 in the evening, whether AM or FM, one will seldom have missed much.

DICK BRUGGEMAN

Haifa. Sir, — Each day when I see the programme of the Voice of Music, broadcasting the music I love to hear, and realize again that I am denied this pleasure because I don't have an FM set, I get mad with Kol Yisrael for being so utterly inconsiderate. This is particularly hard on those who spend most of their days alone at home, as I do.

I hope that the management of Kol Yisrael will relent and take steps to let those with AM radios have a fair share of classical music.

SHULAMIT GAYRON

Sir, — I am a frequent visitor to Israel who speaks little Hebrew and understands less. However, as a journalist, a great source of pleasure to me has been the frequency of classical music on radio.

I imagine my dismay when I learned that, with my travelling AM

feel deprived. So I can truly appreciate the feelings of those Israelis who are in the same boat as I am and strongly support their efforts to get classical music back on AM frequency.

HILDA KAPLIS
Kibbutz Geshar Haziv,
(Washington, D.C.)

ONE DOCTOR'S VIEW

has proved to be an incompetent negotiator, and transferred to somebody else who will know the limits to which he can go.

Dr. Ishai has only succeeded in putting the medical profession on the level of a trade union.

(Name and address supplied.)
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